

Thatcher statement on top security 'spy' expected on Thursday

The Prime Minister will be briefed today on allegations, based on Mr Chapman Pincher's forthcoming book [details, page 4], that the late Sir Roger Hollis spied for the

Soviet Union while Director-General of MI5. One former Home Secretary said that if Sir Roger had been a spy the damage done would have been inestimable.

MI5 chief suspected since 1970

By Peter Hennessy and Stewart Tendler

A full brief for the Prime Minister on allegations that the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of the Security Service, MI5, from 1956 to 1963, spied for the Soviet Union, will await Mrs Margaret Thatcher on her return today from the EEC summit in Maastricht.

She is expected to make a statement in the Commons on Thursday about an accusation which, if true, would represent the greatest single breach of the Soviet security service, the KGB, and an incalculable setback to Western intelligence at the height of the cold war.

Whitehall sources confirmed privately yesterday that Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, was recalled from retirement in 1974 to reopen the case a year after Sir Roger's death, and that his report to Sir Harold Wilson, who was then Prime Minister, concluded that Sir Roger had been a KGB agent but the evidence was circumstantial.

Sir Harold would not comment on the report published in the *Daily Mail* yesterday by Mr Chapman Pincher. But one insider recalled that Sir Harold had believed the Trend report's findings and had been "wide-eyed with astonishment".

The outcome came as no surprise to those at the summit of the Whitehall security and intelligence hierarchy who had known of the suspicions about Sir Roger at least since 1970, when he was questioned after a joint inquiry by MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

A former highly placed official in the intelligence service said that yesterday's disclosure was incomplete. He also confirmed the existence of a second MI5 man, codenamed "Peters", who had fallen under suspicion at the same time as Sir Roger, but who had been cleared.



Sir Roger Hollis: Colleagues react with shock.

MI6 who were not part of the small circle privy to the whole story reacted with shock to the news about a man they remembered as courteous, efficient, affable, frank, and above all, free of tension. At the same time, the degree of damage Sir Roger could have done, had he been working for the Russians, became apparent.

One former Home Secretary, who, though ministerially responsible for MI5, had no knowledge of the case, said the harm would have been "inestimable". MI5 was a relatively small service with tight control from its Director-General, he added.

Had Sir Roger passed on all the sensitive information to which he had had access since 1945 it would have effectively negated the bulk of British counter-intelligence activities in the cold war period, as well as much material from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation and Commonwealth security services to which MI5 had access.

As head of his service Sir Roger, enjoying the highest security clearance available, would have received, as a matter of routine, material from successive ministerial Cabinet committees on security and intelligence, the permanent secretaries' steering groups which serviced them, and the Joint Intelligence Committee, which collates material from all sources including MI6, defence and signals intelligence, and MI5.

One former intelligence figure said yesterday: "He could have siphoned any MI5 operation." Asked if Sir Roger could have placed more Russian sympathisers inside MI5, he replied: "I suppose so. But it would be very difficult, especially in modern times after all the scandals and the Maclean-Burgess affair."

Last night Lord Wigg, who was Paymaster General in the Wilson Government from 1964 to 1967 and dealt with security services, said of the allegations against Sir Roger: "I knew this man well and by all the standards by which one judges a man this was a great public servant dedicated to public service."

"I do not believe that this man was anything else than a dedicated servant of his country."

The Hollis affair seemed to add substance yesterday to suspicions that had been voiced in the United States and Western Europe for several years.

Mr Tessa Baggeley, former chief of the CIA's Soviet Liaison Division and its chief counter-intelligence officer, said: "There are indications of high-level moles in Great Britain who have never been caught, including the former deputy head of the British Security Service."

Sir Roger was deputy director before becoming head in 1956.

Sir Roger's initiative in seeking immunity for Professor Blunt

By Our Political Editor

Sir Roger Hollis took the initiative in asking the Attorney General to grant immunity from prosecution to Sir Anthony Blunt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed in her speech in the Commons debate on November 21, 1979.

Mrs Thatcher said that in "early 1964" new information implicated Professor Blunt as a Soviet spy, but that it was unusable as prosecution evidence. The security authorities decided at the time as Sir Roger, but who had been cleared.



Outlining procedures under which the head of MI5 reports first to the Home Secretary, Mrs Thatcher said of Sir Roger: "I can tell the House that in the case of Blunt the Director-General of the Security Service followed scrupulously the procedures that had been laid down. He had a meeting with the Home Secretary on March 2, 1964, in the course of which he told the Home Secretary about the new information implicating Blunt and he indicated he would be discussing with the Director-General the Prosecutions how to conduct the interview with Blunt, bearing in mind the Security Service's need to obtain as

much intelligence as possible about Soviet penetration."

If the Prime Minister was aware of the latter irony she did not show it.

The fact that Mrs Thatcher is deferring public comment until she returns from the EEC summit is seen at Westminster as giving substance to the report. The Prime Minister, wishes, according to authoritative sources, to see what more she might be called upon to say as a result of Mr Chapman Pin-



Queen Beatrix with President Giscard d'Estaing, Herr Helmut Schmidt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister.

British deny fish policy obstructions

From Michael Hornsby Maastricht, March 23

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told her fellow EEC heads of government here today that Britain was as anxious as any other member state for an early agreement on a new Community fisheries policy.

Speaking during the opening session of the EEC's spring sum-

mit meeting, the Prime Minister rejected accusations that Britain had been obstructive. On the contrary, she said, Britain had tried hard to reach an accord last December when the Community had "come within an ace of agreement".

Although she did not mention any country by name, it is known to be the British view that France was mainly responsible for the EEC's failure to reach agreement by the end-of-year deadline member states set last summer.

Speaking after the first round of talks, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, said: "We are not trying to be obstructive; but

we really do have a political and fisheries problem, and we must have an agreement that is fair to British fishermen."

After all the fire and brimstone breathed by officials in Bonn last week, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was less vehement on the subject than expected, but none the less expressed strong disappointment over the continued British veto on an EEC fisheries agreement with Canada.

The delay in activating the agreement has denied the West German deep-sea fleet access to Canadian cod fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland. The British objection to the deal with Ottawa is that

it would also reduce tariffs on Canadian fish exports to the Community.

The British say that most of this fish would land up on the already depressed British market. The consequences of the deal are therefore considered unacceptable until better protection is offered against cheap imports.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France described the continued delay over the Canada deal as "unjustified and unacceptable". Before the meeting the French government spokesman accused Britain of "national egoism".

Officials were planning to meet during the night to try to agree a compromise enabling

Britain to lift its veto on the Canada agreement.

After luncheon with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in the palace of the governor of Limburg, the province in which Maastricht is situated, the EEC leaders began their discussions in the baroque town hall with a gloomy review of the European economy.

Their exchanges focused on rising unemployment, and Mrs Thatcher spoke of the need to make more use of the EEC's regional and social funds to help to finance the costs of restructuring the steel and shipbuilding industries. But reducing inflation, she said, had to remain the priority.

Loan rates plea, page 15

Civil Service strikers to picket tax centre and disrupt courts

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The crisis in the Civil Service deepened last night when union leaders called out another 100 inland Revenue staff, to close loopholes in the collection of government revenue.

Strike instructions went out to staff at the Bush House cash collection office in London after the unions heard that two dozen management volunteers had been drafted in to cope with the diversion of big cheques from large employers.

Executive officers will picket the Aldwych offices of the inland Revenue early today in the hope of turning back top level civil servants who have agreed to break the strike deadlock so that money will reach the Treasury.

Their action comes on top of yesterday's announcement that the Council of Civil Service Unions announced yesterday that more than 300 members of three unions in the Scottish legal system will be on strike "until further notice".

Their action is expected to close the Sheriff Courts in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. The Civil Court of Session, which handles an average of three to four hundred divorce cases each week, is also likely to close, and the High Court in Edinburgh could be seriously disrupted.

In the defence sector the unions announced five new

strikes yesterday. Eighteen cartographers are stopping work at the Ministry of Defence mapping establishment in Feltham, London, with the intention of halting the supply of plans for military exercises.

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, 10 technicians will go on strike, which, according to the unions, would ground Buccaneer and Nimrod aircraft and halt aircraft trials.

Troops delayed: The custom's officers' work-to-rule yesterday disrupted the landing of 1,400 marines, soldiers and sailors at Plymouth (the Press Association reports).

They were understood to be searching all the personal kit and baggage of the men as they left the helicopter carrier HMS Bulwark and the assault ship HMS Intrepid.

The men had been in northern Norway for three months taking part in a NATO Arctic exercise.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that the customs checks were more thorough than usual but the servicemen have all been cleared.

Besides the customs action—part of the Civil Service industrial action—bad weather meant that the men had to land by helicopter instead of by helicopter.

This is the last time Bulwark will disembark a marine force. Whitehall secrecy, page 2

Troops join war on Basque terror

From Richard Wigg Madrid, March 23

Spanish troops are to join the fight against Basque terrorism by working with the security police in keeping a watch along the frontier between the Basque country and France.

This was announced here today after a meeting of the inner Cabinet. The meeting endorsed the plea made earlier today by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to the Speaker of Parliament to give priority to the passage of anti-terrorism legislation as well as enabling legislation for introducing states of alarm, emergency and siege in the Basque country.

The Government evidently wants this legislation ready on the statute book if the latest measures prove insufficient.

The authorities have decided to tighten the legal control on the movement of goods and persons "at certain frontier posts", the statement tonight said, again referring to the frontier with France.

Madrid has repeatedly argued that the ETA guerrillas have been greatly aided by the sanctuary permitted them among the French Basque population living across the frontier. It was the ETA killing of two army officers last week that provoked the latest crisis.

The authorities are to set up a single command to be used on the Ministry of the Interior, with which the "relevant military services", presumably intelligence, will collaborate. This

is evidently intended to bring together under one supervision the civil guard and national police which have often operated independently in the past as de facto rivals.

The armed forces will collaborate with the security police in vigilance work in the frontier zones for as long as the Government judges necessary, the statement said.

Security forces in the Basque country are to be increased in number by moving police units at present performing security duties at airports or guarding military installations.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister is to attend a joint meeting of the superior councils of all three of the armed forces. The meeting has been summoned by King Juan Carlos.

Democrats and alliance in clash over poll

The Council for Social Democracy dissociated itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance to set up candidates to fight the county council elections in May. Relations between the two organisations has deteriorated so much that they could prove a serious embarrassment to the new Social Democratic party to be launched on Thursday.

Anglo-Soviet accord

The Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement was renewed without fanfare at a Moscow ceremony. Relations between the two countries remain cool, however, because of Afghanistan. On British insistence, the word "friendship" was omitted from the accord's preamble, putting emphasis on the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and understanding.

Mugabe plea for aid

Zimbabwe is asking for £800m of aid for reconstruction and development projects. At the opening of the aid donors' conference in Salisbury, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, made an articulate and emotional plea for help from the international community.

UK entry rules may break EEC law

Britain may be breaking EEC law and the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring into the country the person they intend to marry. The standing committee on the nationality Bill is likely to consider the anomaly.

Zia rivals are cowed

Pakistan Day passed quietly with no effective demonstrations against the martial law regime. President Zia ul-Haq, who attended a Rawalpindi parade, is thought to have successfully emasculated political opposition by rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks.

Bank staff strike

Today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds Bank computer centre in London was not a cause of great concern in the City, where it was felt that such isolated action would have little impact.

Kidney aid sought

The Department of Health and Social Security is to be pressed for more resources for treating kidney failure by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life to patients who carry a bag of dialysis fluid around with them.

Synthetic pitch for football ground

Queen's Park Rangers Football Club are to install an artificial playing surface, although they have not yet received Football League permission. They will be the first Football League club to have a synthetic surface, at a cost of £350,000. Omnium has already been laid at the All-England Club, Wimbledon.

Poles fear emergency

Militant delegates attending an emergency session of the national leadership of the Solidarity trade union called for a general strike but Mr Lech Walesa, the union's chairman, pleaded for moderation. "Rumours have reached me that a state of emergency could be introduced in response", he told a stormy meeting earlier today, page 5.

Short sharp shock: Soviet regimes are to be introduced at two more detention centres.

Rome: Italian Communists on the attack after devaluation of lire.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 8, 22, 24; Appointments, 8, 16, 22; Saleroom and antiques, 22.

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All Metros to be recalled

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent

BL announced yesterday that it was recalling all 48,000 mini Metros sold in Britain since the car was launched in October for a "minor modification" to the steering column.

The decision was taken after an investigation by BL engineers into two accidents in which drivers reported that the steering had tightened when the clutch was depressed.

BL engineers discussed their findings yesterday with officials of the Department of Transport. The company said it would write this week to all Metro owners inviting them to contact their local dealer.

Owners are being told that "certain unorthodox driving techniques could cause heavy pressure from the driver's left foot on the rubber seal at the base of the steering column, thereby stiffening the steering action".

The modification which overcomes the difficulty has been introduced on Metros still in production. Left-hand-drive versions destined for export markets are not affected. The Department of Transport said that provided the car was driven in the normal way there was no need for concern.

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Government to be told immigration rules may break EEC laws

By Lucy Hodges

The Government is to be told that it may be breaking EEC law as well as the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring their fiancées into this country.

A report drawn up by the European Parliament's lawyers, which has been approved by European MPs, is in the hands of all members of the standing committee on the nationality Bill, who meet today for more discussion of the Bill's clauses. It is expected to be raised at the earliest possible opportunity.

The European Parliament's report is about the furthest it can go on the issue because it could be up to the courts to decide whether the United Kingdom was in breach of EEC law and the convention.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said the report in effect invited people to take their cases to the European courts to get a ruling. The point at issue is the Government's new rule on the fiancées or husbands of women living in Britain, which came into force last year. In order to bring her fiancé into this country, a woman has to be technically settled here and either to be born here or have a parent born here. Men may bring their fiancées into Britain if they are settled here. They do not have to have been born here or to

have had a parent who was born here. Pressure groups say the distinction is discriminatory and nine complaints have been filed with the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg. They claim the rule is calculated to prevent non-white women settled here from seeking husbands abroad.

The European Parliament has also found that the rule may contravene two aspects of EEC law: the principle of non-discrimination and the principle of freedom of movement within the European Community.

One of the nine women who have filed complaints in Strasbourg may also have a case under EEC law because her Indian fiancé is a music student in West Germany.

Britain's immigration rules have been under consideration by European officials for two years. They were originally raised by socialist MEPs in 1979.

Miss Hewitt said yesterday: "The European Parliament has condemned British immigration rules on foreign husbands. We hope the Government will take note of this and change the rules as well as the Bill now going through Parliament."

The rules made it impossible for certain foreign husbands to acquire British citizenship under the nationality Bill. In its resolution, the European Parliament invites the Government to reconsider the rules during the Bill's stages.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Prince welcomed: The Prince of Wales talking to children yesterday, when he visited the black community treated him to a display of hot gospel singing, Yoruba dancing, reggae and the sounds of a steel band (Lucy Hodges writes). He was visiting south-east London to open a community centre near the house in which 13 teenagers died in a fire in January. That tragedy was not forgotten in a prayer by the Rev John Newbury, the local vicar. "In the middle of these celebrations we are in sorrow," he said. There was no repetition of the anti-

monarchist abuse that was heard on the angry march two weeks ago to protest about police and press handling of the tragedy. "There's our Charlie," yelled an onlooker. "Say hello to Di," screamed another. The Prince was greeted by hundreds of local schoolchildren before he officially opened the building, which cost £600,000. The previous Pagnell Street community centre was burnt down four years ago in a fire similar to the one in New Cross Road. The Prince had promised to open the new centre, and gave £1,000 for its rebuilding.

Gunman dies in siege house fire

A former world motor cycling champion held detectives at bay with a shotgun yesterday and died after setting fire to the house he was in.

Mr George O'Dell, who won the world motor cycle endurance championship in 1977, is believed to have shot himself after the five-hour siege yesterday.

Mr O'Dell had held the police at bay in a luxury detached house in Ash Tree Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, after an incident in which his brother-in-law was shot and wounded after a family argument.

Mr O'Dell and his wife had one to the brother-in-law's home after a late-night drink. During the siege, Mr Len Vitheral, the injured brother-in-law, was taken from the house by police and ambulance.

Mr O'Dell then released his wife, before setting the house on fire. Detectives believe he then turned the gun on himself.

Mr O'Dell was told by doctors last week that the injuries he suffered over the years of racing threatened to paralyse him and he had abandoned racing.

The police went to the house shortly after 2 am yesterday, but all attempts to persuade Mr O'Dell to give up his weapon failed.

After that Mr O'Dell apparently started the fire which badly damaged the house. His body was found on the first floor of the house together with loaded shotgun and ammunition.

When Mr O'Dell won the championship he was the first British winner since 1953, and his triumph came when he was 20 and had been racing for 10 years.

Whitehall brief: Onslaught on 'black economy' pays off

Tax commandos making ground against the forces of fiscal darkness

By Peter Hennessy

There are two ways of looking at Britain's "black economy", the hidden element in the commercial life which Whitehall believes accounts for 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product and deprives the Board of Inland Revenue of between £3,000m and £3,500m a year.

It can be seen as the last vigorous muscle in an otherwise paralysed body economic and a tribute to the merchant adventurer spirit that made Britain what it was in its mid-nineteenth-century era of economic mastery; or it can be treated as the thin end of a sinister wedge, afflicting the law-abiding trader with unfair competition and leading, if unchecked, to a widespread collapse of fiscal probity and the creation of a nation of fiddlers.

There is no doubt how the Board of Inland Revenue regards the "black economy". Its members see it as their greatest single headache, a practice that could bring the entire system into disrepute. It may seem perverse to pursue a revenue success story at a time when large sections of the country's tax-gathering machine are motionless because of selective strikes organized by the Council of Civil Service Unions. But the past six years have seen just such a situation. The board's 1975 management review suggested a new initiative against the hidden economy.

The present debate inside Somerset House is on how best to consolidate advances. The revenue estimates that it is now clawing back five times as much tax from the "black economy" as it was in 1976 thanks to its renewed emphasis on investigatory work and to legislative changes introduced five years ago which gave its staff greater powers of search and improved access to traders' books.

Leading its assault force are the "tax commandos". They are staffed by teams of carefully selected tax inspectors chosen, as one insider put it for "the fire in their bellies and for having demonstrated an instinct for sniffing fiscal rats in the sheaves of tax returns of a superficially impeccable kind."

There are special offices in Edinburgh, Manchester, Solihull and Sheffield. London has two, with a third opening in June. First set up in 1976, each contains 11 inspectors under a group leader. Group leaders pool experience at regular meetings in Somerset House with Mr David Hugo, assistant director in charge of special offices and a member of the revenue's Technical Division 2 under Mr Denis Moorcraft.

Special offices tend to concentrate on two types of operation: the large individual taxpayer, including wealthy overseas residents in the United Kingdom whose timely use of a fast car to Heathrow can make things difficult for a tax inspector hoping to find them at home; or special projects such as foreign companies operating in the North Sea or Fleet Street's casual workers.

Occasionally work on a project can lead to threats of violence from less delicate practitioners of black economy. "It is a young man's game," one experienced Somerset House man said, offering a genteel euphemism for his clients whom he described as "our ghost workers who have would have done. The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (Justice) and Fearg (anger), although an Communist disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council in Stornoway operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's Cam Gao series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acadair in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Stornoway noise inquiry has to cover its ears

From Our Correspondent Stornoway

The start of the fifth day of the public inquiry into the £40m proposals to upgrade the Nato base at Stornoway airport was overshadowed yesterday morning by the sound of a Tornado aircraft. It was produced through a battery of amplifiers in the inquiry convening room by members of the Keep Nato Our Committee.

As the inquiry was about to start, Mr Alexander Bell, the committee's chairman, announced that members intended to demonstrate what the island people would be subjected to from Tornado aircraft.

There followed a two-minute noise reaching 118 decibels, which made the audience cover their ears.

After the demonstration, the committee said: "The introduction of aircraft noise is an attempt to awaken the public to the cruel reality of what is proposed."

London flood precautions criticized in report

By Jacob Eccleston

Large parts of London could be flooded before the Thames barrier is complete, a report by the International Disaster Institute says.

The flood barrier, in Woolwich Reach, was approved in 1972 and, after many delays, is expected to be finished by December, 1982, at a cost of £400m.

The report pays tribute to the Greater London Council's planning for a flood, but says that resources for staff training are too slight. It is concerned that the GLC does not have the authority to enforce coordination among the London boroughs adjoining the river.

Although people living and working in areas at risk of flooding have been warned, the report says, the quality of information has been varied and people do not remember what to do when warning sirens sound.

The report estimates the chance of a flood in London at between 1 in 20 and 1 in 10 over the next three years. If the barrier was further delayed, the risk in a five-year period would rise to between 1 in 12 and 1 in 5.

It recommends that the Department of the Environment's role in precautions should be clearer and bigger, and says that more information is needed on how many people in areas at risk sleep in basements or on the ground floor.

The Gaelic complaint revived

Gaels are often accused of being uncompaining to a fault, even when they have plenty to complain about. Recently, the list has been formidably long.

A private member's Bill from Mr Donald Stewart, the Scottish National Party MP, seeking to improve the status of the Gaelic language founded in the Commons. Nato is seeking to extend Stornoway airport to a forward operating base bringing Tornado jets and non-Gaels to the centre of Gaelic society.

An Communn Gaidhealach, the Gaelic language and cultural movement, has been rebuffed by a minister for not presenting as effective a case for Gaelic as that mustered in Wales for Welsh, while the indifference of up to 10,000 Scots who speak Gaelic, but will not say so on census forms, further weakens the Gaelic case for official help.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Regional report

Ronald Faux Stornoway

Mr Colin Spencer, the movement's education officer, arranged a fringe meeting at the Labour Party annual conference in Scotland, and for the first time a Gaelic policy was presented to the delegates. The three other big political conferences north of the border will receive similar pressure.

Mr Spencer believes that to a large measure the survival of Gaelic depends on the commitment of political parties, but the Gaelic movement has little political muscle to flex. There are probably about 89,000 Gaelic speakers, representing 1.8 per cent of the Scottish population.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success

Consumer drive to peg London Transport fares

By Michael Bailey

A new "non-party" campaign to improve London Transport and keep fares down has been launched by 14 consumer groups in advance of the County Hall elections in May.

It seems certain to help Labour's chances for its manifesto, like Labour's supporters expanded services at "reasonable" fares, even at the price of higher subsidy.

Lord Young of Darlington, founder of the Consumers Association and campaign chairman, said yesterday: "London's needs have been pushed aside. Financial support to back up fare revenue is less than in any other major city in the world."

Warrant issued for French rugby player

A warrant for the arrest of the French rugby player, Pierre Lacans, who took part in Saturday's win against England at Twickenham, was issued yesterday when he failed to answer charges of being drunk and disorderly after the game.

Lacans and a friend, René Manac, who failed to answer the same charge, were given unconditional bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. The hearing was adjourned so that a friend could engage a solicitor for them.

After the adjournment, the solicitor, Mr Colin Reynolds, said he understood that the players had returned to France on an arranged charter flight. They did not mean disrespect and would return for the hearing on May 8.

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More funds urged for new kidney treatment

By Nicholas Timmias

The Department of Health is to be pressed to provide extra resources for an improved treatment of kidney failure that is the fastest growing of the three methods in use.

From fewer than 150 a year ago, more than 500 patients are now being treated by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life in return for carrying a bag of dialysis fluid and a tube around all the time and changing it four times a day.

The method is not new. Recent improvements in the technique, however, offer the hope that it will reduce the waiting list of patients in Britain's kidney units, which at present means that the United Kingdom comes fifteenth in the European league table of the number of patients being treated.

Dr Anthony Wing, Director of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association registry at St Thomas's Hospital, London, said yesterday that almost 1,000 patients a year with end-stage kidney failure, aged less than 55, were not being treated in the United Kingdom, and so were dying. Over that age many more were being denied treatment.

Continuous dialysis, which eliminates the need to hook a patient to a machine for six hours or more three times a week, is not free from difficulties. Dr Wing said, however: "I think we are talking about something that is going to save a lot of lives."

The method involves using the peritoneum, the membrane that surrounds the gut in the abdominal cavity, as the barrier through which waste products in the blood, normally excreted through the kidneys, can be extracted by flooding the abdominal cavity with dialysis fluid. This draws out the waste products into the bag of fluid for disposal.

The chief danger is that the method will lead to peritonitis, an infection of the abdominal cavity, which can occasionally be fatal.

Dr Wing said that a kidney transplant, from which 2,694 patients were benefiting at the end of 1979, was still the treatment of choice for younger people. A further 3,200 people receive kidney machine treatment at present. The use of continuous peritoneal dialysis, however, was increasing so fast that it was now accounting for roughly half the new patients receiving treatment.

First-class training of patients in sterile techniques was, however, essential to prevent infection.

The method was particularly suitable to older patients who would be a poor transplant risk and had difficulty in coping with kidney machines.

The National Federation of Kidney Patients' Associations is seeking a meeting with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to press for more resources.

Mrs Valerie Brooks, aged 53, a nurse, yesterday said she had been "a real lifesaver" in her after she developed kidney failure.

Lloyds strike expected to have little impact

By Margaret Pagano

The Stock Exchange and clearing banks were unmoved last night by the threat of today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds computer centre at Sampson House, London.

Reaction in the City was that this isolated action would have little impact on the financial system. Lloyds said the strike by the 600 members of the Banking and Finance Union (Bifu) at Sampson House over the pay negotiations might fail in its aim to close cashpoints throughout the country.

The bank was confident that sufficient management and non-Bifu employees would cross the picket line to ensure that the cashpoint computers would operate as normal this morning. But the one and a half million cheques cleared by Lloyds each day will be affected and it will take a day to clear the backlog.

Customers of Lloyds and the other clearing banks should have to wait only a day before cheques are withdrawn or paid in.

Mr Nick Cowan, director of the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers, said the federation's 10 per cent offer was final.

Other Bifu members are due to strike from 4 pm on Thursday at Barclay's computer centres in Gloucester and Wythenshawe, Manchester.

Thief hitched a ride to the police

A man escaping after a robbery gave a motor cyclist a handful of £1 notes in exchange for a lift, but was taken to the police.

Hugh Leishman, aged 35, of Clowance Lane, Devonport, and Mark Jensen, aged 20, of Emma Place, Stonehouse, Plymouth, had stolen £1,265 from a filling station, Plymouth Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jensen ran off and was caught, while Mr Leishman asked Mr Simon Bamber for a lift into Plymouth on his motor cycle in exchange for money. But Mr Bamber, aged 18, became suspicious when he saw police by the side of the road, and he gave Mr Leishman up.

Both men admitted robbery. Mr Leishman was sentenced to three years in prison, with a concurrent sentence of 18 months for being in breach of a suspended sentence for theft and unlawful wounding. Mr Jensen was sent to borstal.

Hayman MP defiant over source

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, said yesterday that he would go to jail rather than reveal where he got his information about Sir Peter Hayman's connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange case.

He told a crowded press conference at the House of Commons that he intended to hand over to Lord Hailsham of St Andrews, the Lord Chancellor, documents about child pornography.

Considerable pressure had been put on him not to disclose that Sir Peter had been referred to by a pseudonym in the trial of a member of the Paedophile Information Exchange, he said.

Inside Parliament pressure had come from Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and a senior Cabinet minister he would not name.

Mr Mike Hailwood dies in hospital

Mr Mike Hailwood, 10 times world motor cycle champion, died in hospital yesterday after a road crash on Saturday night in which he suffered severe head injuries. He was 41.

His wife, Pauline, a former actress, was at his bedside at Birmingham Accident Hospital when he died at 3.16 pm. There was no question of any life-support machinery being switched off, the hospital said.

Mr Hailwood's Rover 3.5 car was in collision with the back of a lorry on the A435 at Portway, near the Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester border. His daughter, Michelle, aged nine, was killed, and his son, David, aged six, was slightly hurt.

He is understood to have been taking his children for a supper of fish and chips when the crash happened.

Among the first to pay tribute to him yesterday was Mr Hector Munro, Minister for Sport, who said: "Britain has lost one of its very best and most courageous sportsmen. His achievements as a world champion are legendary."

Mr Rodney Gould, a close friend and business partner, described Mr Hailwood as "a perfectionist. He was a great person to work with. It did not matter what he was doing, it had to be done right", he said.

Mr Gould said he would probably continue the Birmingham motor cycle repair and servicing business of Hailwood and Gould.

Mr Ted Macauley, who was Mr Hailwood's racing manager in 1978 and 1979, said: "It is so sad and ironic that he should die the way he has. I would describe him as the world's greatest ever racer. He won just about every award there was to win. The only thing he has lost is his fight for life."

Obituary, page 14

BRITAIN'S ENEMIES KNOW SOUTH AFRICA'S MINERALS ARE AS VITAL TO THE WEST AS MIDDLE EAST OIL

Nobody underestimates the importance of Middle East oil although alternative sources do exist.

But this is not true of strategic minerals such as manganese and chrome, both essential for making steel.

For these, South Africa is the only major source this side of the Iron Curtain.

And South Africa's platinum is necessary for refining North Sea oil.

The international role of South African gold is, of course, indisputable.

No substantial alternative sources exist in the Free World.

And there are no substitutes.



For further information write to the Director of Information, South African Embassy, London.

The Hollis affair: Sir Roger's career

Spy catcher who stayed cool in MI5's hottest seat

By Craig Seton

It is becoming the nature of Britain's espionage and counter-intelligence operations after the war that secret files filled with the names of traitors and the dead never gather dust. Sir Roger Hollis, the relaxed, cool head of MI5 for nine years until 1965, died in 1973, aged 67. An appreciation in *The Times*, signed D.G.W., said of him:

"The personal qualities responsible for his rise were those of integrity, objectivity and calmness in times of crisis. They were qualities he greatly needed when he became head of the service in 1956 and faced a decade of almost continuous national security problems. Indeed, it has been said of him by one of his closest collaborators that the hotter the climate of national security, the cooler he became."

The appreciation detailed the career in security began when Sir Roger joined MI5 in 1936 and noted how, during the wartime expansion of the service, he was one of the few professionals to hold his own against the competition of "outside talent".

Roger Henry Hollis, the son of a Bishop of Taunton, and educated at Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxford, did more than that. He rose to become acting head of Section F, responsible for overseeing Soviet and other communist operations in this country and the colonies, before becoming deputy head of MI5 in 1953.

Three years later he was the DC, the Director General. It was a black period for British intelligence. Any retrospective of British security during and after the "cold war" details a range of breath-stopping calamities which have and were to have far-reaching repercussions for the service itself and on government. The names of the Lonsdales, the Krogers, Philby, Maclean and Burgess, Vassall and eventually Profumo littered newspaper headlines.

At this time, and until he retired in 1965 to the Somerset village of Catcott, Sir Roger was rarely if ever publicly referred to. He got the evidence anonymously to the Radcliffe inquiry into the Vassall affair in 1963 and later in the same year to an inquiry undertaken by Lord Denning in the Profumo scandal.

During the Profumo case the anonymous Director General of the Security Service was severely criticised for what was judged in informing the Government at the time of the implications of the scandal. Lord Denning found that the security service, MI5 should not be found at fault. He said: "Once they came to the conclusion that there was no security interest in the matter, but only moral misbehaviour in a minister, they were under no duty to report it to anyone. They did come to that conclusion. They came to it honestly and reasonably. . . . The evidence in Lord Denning's report suggests that Sir Roger's role was quite crucial."



1937: Roger Hollis marries Evelyn Esme Swayne.

He refers to a minute which came before the Head of the Security Service on February 4, 1963.

It is filled, as he told me, with prophetic insight. It is of much importance and I set it out in full:

"If a scandal results from Mr. Profumo's association with Christine Keeler, there is likely to be a considerable political rumour in the present climate produced by the Radcliffe Tribunal. In any subsequent inquiries we were found to have been in possession of this information about Profumo and to have taken no action on it, we would, I am sure, be subject to much criticism for failing to bring it on list. I suggest that this information be passed to the Prime Minister and you might also like to consider whether or not, before doing so, we should interview Miss Keeler."

The Head of the Security Service considered this minute and discussed it too with his deputy. They appreciated the point that if a scandal results from Christine Keeler's association with Mr

Profumo there is likely to be a considerable political rumour—but they thought that that was essentially a political matter which was now in the hands of the politicians and not the concern of the Security Service. They knew that Admiralty House were in possession of the story and had decided to confront Mr. Profumo with it. The Head of the Security Service felt that the action which the officer was suggesting was leading them outside the proper function of the Security Service and that he ought to pull him back a bit. So he issued a firm instruction not to go into it.



Lord Denning then wrote that the decision meant important statements by the police of January 26 and February 5 did not reach any minister until May 29. It raised in his mind the question of whether the Security Service should or not in failing to put them forward.

It was later suggested that Sir Roger had become an anonymous casualty of the Profumo affair, but the author of the appreciation in *The Times* said the Denning inquiry "disposes of the myth that it was the Profumo affair that led to Hollis's retirement".

If he was criticized anonymously for the Profumo case, queries on this subject should be made by us. . . . Thus the important decision was made that the Security Service should not pursue any investigation in the matter. In particular Christine Keeler.

The report shows that later in the same month, February 1963, the Commander of Special Branch saw the Security Service and at this time the Deputy Director said that no action should be taken at present. . . . Lord Denning then wrote that the decision meant important statements by the police of January 26 and February 5 did not reach any minister until May 29. It raised in his mind the question of whether the Security Service should or not in failing to put them forward.

Sir Roger was to be publicly rebuked during his retirement over the case of his first marriage and the circumstances of his divorce from his first wife, the daughter of a Somerset solicitor whom he married in 1937.

In his book *My Silent War*, Kim Philby wrote:

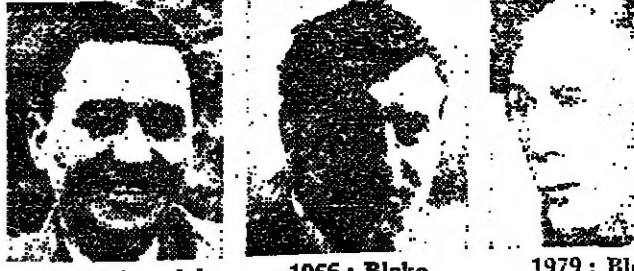
"I have already described how far the unsatisfactory relations between SIS and MI5 contributed towards my appointment to Section 9. It was not necessary for me to continue the good work and place our relations on a new and friendly basis. My opposite number in MI5 was Roger Hollis, the head of its section investigating Soviet and Communist affairs. He was a likeable person of cautious bent who had joined MI5 from the improbable quarter of the British American Tobacco Company which he had represented in China. Although he lacked the strain of irresponsibility which I think essential (in moderation) to the rounded human being we got on well together and were soon exchanging information without reserve on either side. We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-committee which dealt with communist affairs and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well informed representatives of the service departments and the Foreign Office."

In 1971, a former Conservative MP, Commander Anthony Courtney, alleged that Sir Roger had laid himself open to blackmail after failing to deny that he had committed adultery with Miss Edith Valentine Hammond, his secretary, who became his second wife. . . . Commander Courtney failed to be readopted as a Conservative candidate after the KGB sent photographs of him in bed with a Russian woman to newspapers and politicians.

Commander Courtney, now aged 72, said that he had been told by a friend that he had an obvious blackmail target through having a long affair with his secretary. I knew him for many years, he was a very dear friend, and I am sure that he was not the slightest bit inclined to have been a KGB stooge. "I do not believe he would ever have been a spy. What could they possibly offer him? He had plenty of money."



1969: Sir Roger with his second wife, Edith "Val" Hammond, his secretary of 18 years. He was divorced and remarried in 1958.



1961: Lonsdale 1966: Blake 1979: Elliott

Long Soviet parade postwar British spies

The recruitment of Sir Roger Hollis by the KGB would have been the greatest victory in Russia's long campaign to penetrate Britain's defences. Major defection cases and arrests since the last war show the breadth of the infiltration by Russia and her allies:

- 1946 Dr Alan Nunn May discovered passing atomic secrets.
- 1950 Dr Klaus Fuchs, department head at Harwell, also supplied atomic weapons details.
- 1950 Dr Bruno Pontecorvo, another Harwell scientist, defected.
- 1951 Donald Maclean, head of American Department at Foreign Office, and Guy Burgess, second secretary at British Embassy, Washington, defected.
- 1958 Instrument engineer Brian Linney revealed electronics secrets.
- 1961 Portland naval spy rids broke to reveal Gordon Lonsdale, Russian spy, and a team including Mr and Mrs Peter Kroger; Miss Ethel Gee, an Admiralty clerk, and Mr Henry Houghton, an Admiralty clerk.
- 1961 George Blake found spying at MI6.
- 1962 William Vassall, Admiralty clerk, found passing secrets.
- 1963 Profumo affair: War Office minister involvement in a circle included Russian diplomat Kim Philby, once a figure in MI6, fled to Russia after admitting treason.
- 1964 Sir Anthony Blunt, former MI5 man, to MI5 working Russians during the 1950s.
- 1965 Frank Brossard, Ministry of Aviation secretary, defected.
- 1966 George Blake from Wormwood prison.
- 1968 RAF chief to Douglas Britten provided Russians with semi-formal information.
- 1971 Nicholas Prager, a RAF sergeant, found a Soviet bomber secret.
- 1972 Leonid Hincheliff, a member of the Foreign Office, passed on documents.
- 1972 Naval sub-lieutenant Bingham found spy.
- 1979 The Blunt affair: publicly in Common law as Professor Blunt's neighbourhood and home.

Clear his name, says fan

Sir Roger's family said yesterday that they were "shattered and hurt" by the reports. His son Adrian, a lecturer at Keeble College, Oxford, said: "My reaction has been one of complete shock and surprise. Everything that I knew about my father comes out against these allegations."

"It seems to me very surprising if a person could have worked for the Russians for such a long period without giving something away. There is nothing much I can do, but I hope something will be said to clear up the matter and to clear my father's name. He was very devoted to his country."

Mr Hollis was warned last week by a former colleague of his father's in the service that the allegations would be "a disaster" for him and his wife, without success. Mr Hollis's stepmother, Mrs Hollis, said: "I find the idea that he should be a spy just incredible. So English, he liked English things, he was a cricket watcher and he always drove British cars. He had his suits made in England."

"My personal feeling is that he could have no reason to betray his country. It is totally unlikely."

Crossways Cottage, Hollis's home, was yesterday. Villagers said she had her car serviced Friday night and was in the village on Sunday.

The Hollis affair: The 'Daily Mail' text

How the long search for a mole narrowed to a man at the top

□ This is the first instalment of the *Daily Mail's* exclusive account of 'The Hollis Affair', about which the Prime Minister is to make a Commons statement. The account, which is being serialised in the *Daily Mail* all this week, is adapted from the book *Trade in Treachery* by Chapman Pincher.

Today, the *M* will be publishing further revelations concerning Sir Roger Hollis's activities in both the Profumo and the Blunt scandals. The *M* is republishing this material by agreement with the *Daily Mail*.

This is the story of what is perhaps one of the most dramatic and sensational secret investigations ever conducted in the history of this country.

Over a period of several years, from 1963 to 1974, loyal officers of MI5 conducted a long, exhaustive and exhausting inquiry into the alarming possibility that there was a "mole" — a long-standing Soviet agent implanted deep in the heart of our intelligence Services.

What is more, as the old files were dusted off when MI5 officers began the laborious process of back-tracking old operations, it was clear that if there was a "mole", he was placed close to the very pinnacle of the agency.

Eventually, these MI5 officers, first acting unofficially, and then managing to persuade the Secret Service, MI6, to work with them on a joint committee, called the Fluency Committee, conducted the most difficult and the most sensitive inquiry which either agency had ever been involved in.

With a quickening sense of foreboding, the investigators narrowed the short list of possible "moles" down to five, including one woman. Each was fed "barium meals", specially doctored documents or verbal information which might enable the investigators to ascertain where the leakages came from.

The suspects were quickly narrowed down to three and then to two. One, a very senior officer in MI6, was given the code-name "Peters". The other, astonishingly and frighteningly, was the head of the service himself, Sir Roger Hollis.

"Peters" himself was put through the most remarkable series of tests. His telephones at work were bugged, even the mirror in his office was removed and replaced by a two-way mirror behind which a television camera recorded every move. Despite it all, "Peters" was in the clear, leaving the last of the five, Sir Roger Hollis himself, as the chief suspect. The unimaginable now seemed possible. The head of the Security Service could have been a Russian agent.

Sir Roger, the son of a bishop, was born in 1905, educated at Clifton College in Bristol and Worcester College, Oxford, which he entered in 1924.

However, he left without a degree as he felt he would not do well in the examinations and joined the 'British American Tobacco Company' working for them for nine years in China.

There he became TB and was sent to Switzerland for a cure and in 1938 returned to England apparently with no prospects. He had no degree, his health was suspect and the only job he could find was as a clerk/typist. Yet, within a year he managed to worm his way into MI5, quickly rising to become Acting Head of Section F—responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in this country and the colonies. Then in the early 1950s, he became Deputy Director-General of MI5 and in 1955, when the then top man, Dick White, moved over to the Secret Service, Director-General of MI5 and the man in charge of all of Britain's security services.

But all of that was in the past as Sir Roger was enjoying his retirement in this idyllic rural retreat where he was looked up to and respected by local people.

The peace was finally shattered when on a day in 1970 he was told that he was required to come to London to MI5 headquarters to face allegations which had been made about him. There he met his successor, Sir Martin Furlival Jones, who told him that suspicions which had arisen about his past activities had to be cleared up. The man who had once and for so long been the chief of the department now faced the humiliation of being taken to a "safe house" near by to face 48 hours of virtual non-stop interrogation.

Then, and during a subsequent interrogation, Sir Roger never broke. His frustrated interrogators believed that they had before them the most successful spy in history—a KGB agent so successful that he made the notorious spies of the past like Burgess and Maclean, Philby and Blunt look very much in the second league.

But in order to prove it they needed a confession and this they were never to get.

Probably the Hollis affair would have been left buried for ever within the walls of MI5 if certain members of that service and the Secret Service had not been so concerned about the astonishing scale of Soviet penetration into the service over such a long period of time and had not agitated privately for an independent inquiry.

It was because of that pressure that the Cabinet Secretary of the period, Sir John Hunt, asked his retired predecessor, Lord Trend, to carry out a personal investigation. By that time

Hollis was dead, but Lord Trend had put before him the evidence which proved without question that since the war there had been a Soviet "mole" buried within the topmost echelons of MI5—a "mole" who was other than Anthony Blunt.

'The history that Hollis tried to keep hidden'

While one group of investigators looked into the files seeking evidence of Soviet penetration, another group investigated the rather strange history of Sir Roger himself. What they came up with was alarming.

Certainly, they showed that Sir Roger had been less than frank when he first applied to join MI5, particularly concerning his past associates. No one knew, until the investigation of his past began, that two of his closest friends at Oxford were members of the Communist Party, both to become well-known journalists and writers.

No one knew, until the investigators found it out for themselves, that while in Shanghai he had become friendly with an American Left-Wing journalist and a dedicated agent for the Russians who had been deeply involved with Soviet spy rings then active in Shanghai.

And no one knew that he had known a notorious Soviet agent, the "particularly brutal" recruiter for the KGB. This was how the CIA described him when, at the behest of the British, it also began investigating Hollis's background. He was known for the ruthlessness with which he used bribery, women and blackmail to secure agents. Hollis, it was shown, was susceptible to sexual indulgence and developed a notable reputation as a lady's man.

What was significant, too, was the persistence with which Hollis had got into MI5. He had been rejected once by the MI5 board, and also by the Secret Service. But this did not put him off. He tried everything he knew to break in and eventually succeeded when he met an MI5 officer at a tennis party and was finally recommended for recruitment.

hard to get into the Security Service, but when, in the process, he concealed extremely relevant aspects of his past life, then that is bound to raise suspicions about his activities.

As for Hollis's behaviour, once he was established as the Director-General of MI5, that, too, caught the attention of the security investigators. His habit of remaining late in his office in Leconfield House in Curzon Street, often until about 8 pm, suggested some activity which he wished to keep private.

But there was something infinitely more suspicious which came to light than that. A meticulous search of MI5 offices revealed that there was a locked drawer in an antique desk which had not been used for years: examination showed that, unlike all the other drawers, the edges of which were dusty, the locked drawer had recently been in use.

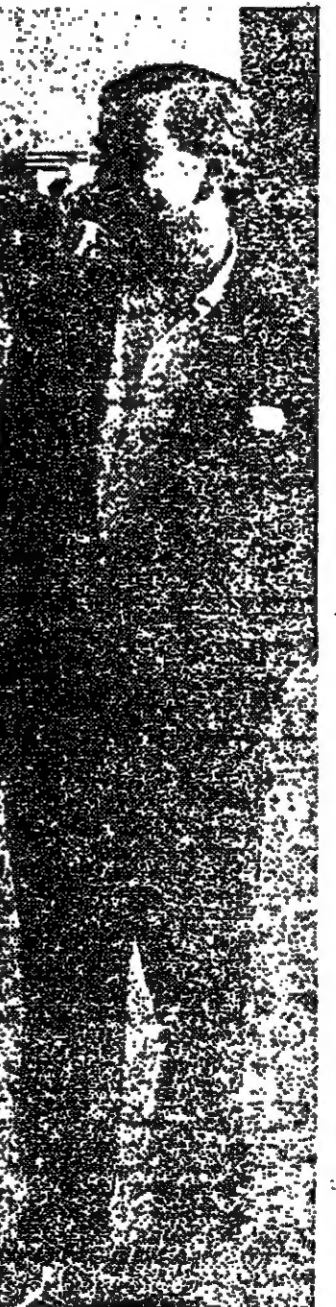
One evening Hollis was asked for his permission for this drawer to be opened the following morning by means of a skeleton key. He agreed. When, on the next day, the drawer was opened, there was nothing inside but, from cracks on the dust, it was obvious that some flat object on four buttoned feet had been in the drawer on more than one occasion. What was the object? The investigators assumed it to be a tape recorder.

It was in this room that weekly meetings took place to decide how MI5 men watching opposition agents were to be used. Hollis himself did not attend but a recording of what occurred would have been of enormous value.

'Curious link with a Blenheim Palace base'

In 1945 when the West was slowly waking up to the dangers posed by Soviet imperialism, a top level defector from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa sought the protection of the Canadian Government.

It was quickly realised that Igor Gouzenko was one of the most valuable sources of information about Soviet intentions in the Western world. The information he produced was to change the view some had about Soviet intentions in the world once the war was over. Gouzenko, who had worked in the main cypher room of Soviet Military Intelligence in Moscow, had been able to monitor the secret radio traffic between Moscow and its spies all over the world. The stories which he had to tell were hair-raising.



Kim Philby in Red Square, Moscow, 1967. Pretending to know he did not have.

officers began to ask this alarming question: Had the "Elli" allegations been investigated on the spot in Canada by "Elli" himself?

But there was more to it than that. MI5 now believed, because of the Blenheim files, that they knew why in December 1940, a professional Russian spy, an expert wireless operator, Ursula Beaton, had been sent to Britain from an important job in Switzerland to live in Oxford. Later, in 1942, she was able to serve as a courier for the atom bomb spy Klaus Fuchs. But the big question which had long puzzled the security men was who had she been working for until then.

Now it looked as if they had the answer. They knew Beaton had been in contact with someone through dead-letter boxes in Oxford—secret hiding places where messages could be left or gathered. One, for example, was a split in a tomb in a certain graveyard in the locality.

Now they knew that Moscow possessed the Blenheim files, it didn't take too much of a stretch of the imagination to guess what material she was sending. Only one man had access to all those documents. His name was Roger Hollis.

'The smokescreen confession' of Kim Philby

It was the circumstances surrounding the defection of Kim Philby from Britain in 1951 which were finally to force a reluctant Intelligence Establishment to probe in depth the whole question of Russian penetration.

"Though the Security Services were convinced that Kim Philby was a Russian mole, there was no hard evidence against him. He had been interrogated by a judicial inquiry and had 'successfully' stonewalled the legendary Jim Skardon, the MI5 interrogator who had broken Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy, in the 1940s. But he confessed to nothing."

It was, I can report, a Jewish woman, normally resident in London, who provided the evidence which was to nail him. She was attending a cocktail party in Israel and was heard to say that she was extremely angry at the way Philby was slanting his articles in *The Observer* against the Israelis and in favour of the Arabs.

He was supporting Nasser and Nasserite nationalists in South Yemen and elsewhere in the Arab world. "As usual, Kim is doing what his Russian controller tells him," she said. "I know that he's always worked for the Russians."

These remarks were reported back to London and she was asked to make a statement to the security authorities. Reluctantly she agreed, though she realised that her evidence would imply that she had known that Philby was a Soviet spy for many years and had failed to report it.

The woman, who is still alive, was interviewed by the head of

Soviet counter-espionage in MI5. She described to him how Philby, an old friend, had taken her out to lunch before World War II and told her he was doing "a very dangerous job for peace, working for the Communist Party". He needed help and he asked her to join the "cause".

While the woman said that she had refused to help him, she conceded that she had told him that he could always come to her for help if ever he was desperate, and that she would keep his secrets.

This confession, in a routine way, went straight to Roger Hollis, by now head of the Security Services. Philby and he had been opposite numbers during the war.

Hollis, working out of Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, headed the MI5 department responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in Britain and the Colonies; while Philby, in London, was involved with Secret Service operations against Russia outside Britain.

As Philby recalled later: "We both served on the Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee and never failed to work out an agreed approach to present to the less well-informed representatives of the Service departments and the Foreign Office."

In the light of this new evidence, Hollis had to agree that Philby should be re-interrogated in Beirut. Nicholas Elliott, a former close friend of Philby, was sent out under conditions of maximum security, for what everyone expected to be a most dramatic confrontation.

Yet, though only a tiny handful of people knew what was going on, it quickly became clear that Philby had been forewarned.

A check made by MI5 later showed that a very special KGB officer had visited Philby in May 1962, shortly after the woman made her confession. His name was Yuri Modin. During his service in London before 1951, he had run Burgess, Maclean, Blunt, Philby and had supervised the defection of Burgess and Maclean.

His mission now was almost certainly to warn Philby of this potential danger to him and to discuss plans for dealing with it.

So why didn't Philby run then and there? The answer is that if he had done so, then there would have been no doubt in anyone's mind that there was still a mole in place in MI5.

So the best all-round solution for the KGB was for Philby to make a confession of old events, no longer of consequence, use it to give misleading information to cover current operations. The confession would provide the reason for his eventual defection, the implications being that he could not trust any British promises.

There is little doubt that Philby's confession, which was tape-recorded, was written in advance under KGB control, most probably with Modin at his side. Philby's intense anxiety during the few weeks he had to wait for the showdown after Modin's warning can well account for his extreme drunkenness at the time.

Elliott travelled to Beirut

early in January, 1966 remains satisfied that the catenation of the purpose visit came from him (any officials in the E there. Further, I have listed that the CIA, who a mission in Beirut, told in advance of the interrogation, in spite of the contrary.

Elliott telephoned from a private flat, where he had been hired and wire invited him round for "The first thing Philby said was 'I was half expecting you.' In his diary, Elliott recorded that Philby confessed "in a drunken" in fact, throughout his talks with Elliott, he was

Without delay, Elliott Philby that new evidence came to light and that the MI5 department responsible for overseeing Soviet and Communist operations in Britain and the Colonies; while Philby, in London, was involved with Secret Service operations against Russia outside Britain.

Without even asking a new evidence was agreed to confess and "This was bound to one day. There was to be a defection, a cipher-cy spy-in-place who would 'En route me'. But at no time he ask for any details.

About 10 days later, January 23, Philby disappeared from Beirut, probably Soviet freighter, conveyed there, and, believed, with the com of the Lebanese police, man well have been in

While Elliott sought "need" that Philby was tipped of by an MI5 source Secret Service, whose Philby had been, tence accept the confession reasonably true account, incomplete.

In MI5, however, there some officers who reportedly signed can which Philby gave Elliott the tape recordings of the conversation to be KGB tions, and it was concluded the KGB had been able to from sources within MI5

Philby came from early onwards. Among the p lies listed by MI5 was P admission that he had able to give Donald of the final blow by tellin the precise date when h to be interrogated.

In fact, it was most ut that Philby could ever possessed this inform Only five senior office MI5 were in on the sc of those was Roger Holli implications of that were roudous.

There was someone MI5 who was providin KGB with top secret infor. And that informatio during, the few weeks he had to wait for the showdown after Modin's warning can well account for his extreme drunkenness at the time.

That "Mole" was likely a man at least as importa side Britain's Security Se as Philby had once been possibly even more so.

From "Trade Treas is T are", by Chapman Pincher, published later in this week Sidgwick and Jackson. C

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Mr Mugabe seeks aid worth £800m to rebuild Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, March 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, today gave an articulate and at times emotional explanation why the international community should contribute generously to his country's ambitious three-year development programme.

Opening a week-long aid donors conference in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said in a speech which was frequently interspersed with applause that Zimbabwe needed assistance in order to create "a new order, a new social environment of progress and all-round development based on democratic, socialist and egalitarian principles."

Emphasizing the theme of the conference, which is "Let's Build Zimbabwe Together," the Prime Minister said his country needed help to enable it to recover from the effects of a bitter war, sanctions and the legacy of almost a century of colonialism.

The presence of over 270 delegates representing around 40 predominantly Western countries, 11 international organizations and 16 United Nations agencies bore witness, he added, to the "political, economic and moral significance of this non-racial, free, democratic society in the southern sub-continent of Africa."

This theme was also taken up by opening speakers among the delegates who emphasized the stabilizing influence a prosperous, peaceful and non-racial Zimbabwe could have within the troubled Southern African arena.

The conference has been called to raise over £800m towards the cost of development and reconstruction projects in Zimbabwe over the next three years. Most of the projects are concerned with rural development and land settlement, reconstruction of war damage and manpower training.

The opening session was an occasion for delegates to make speeches full of flowery phrases and good intentions, and to heap praise upon Mr Mugabe and his Government, rather than to produce offers of cash on the table. That process begins tomorrow.

However, there can be little doubt that Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, expressed the view of most delegates present when he said he hoped Zimbabwe would receive international assistance and not just international applause.

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SPD finds reason for losses in Hesse

From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 23

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The election, involving four million voters in 426 local councils, brought gains for the Christian Democrats and, in places, spectacular successes for the ecological "Green" Party.

Despite overall gains the Free Democrats suffered a severe blow by failing to make the minimum 5 per cent in the city of Frankfurt and losing all their seats in the city hall.

This was the first test of the political temperature since last October's Federal elections and, although local issues played an important part, the growing disillusionment with the Social Democrats was evident.

Herr Peter Glotz, the new Social Democrat Party manager, blamed the results on the "general political mood" in the country. Social Democrats dropped from an overall 43.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent while the CDU rose from 44.6 to 44.8 per cent.

The CDU, which had hardly been expected to improve on the landslide victory it won in the Frankfurt City Council in 1977 after a big SPD scandal, actually increased its absolute majority there.

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It passed a resolution proposing that the SPD's 1982 national congress review its support for the modernization of Nato missile defence to counter the threat from the new Soviet SS20 while offering negotiations between America and the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

Herr Erhard Eppler, the branch's outgoing president, said in a radio interview that West Germany was "not a satellite of the United States" and Europeans whose continent was in danger of becoming an arsenal of nuclear missiles, must defend their interests against demands from the United States.

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In this way, both countries, but especially Turkey, will feel less fidgety over the approach of aircraft that could not be firmly identified in time. Although fresh Turkish proposals were put forward at the Ankara meeting for a new procedure on the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, significant progress was made. The joint communiqué made this quite clear.

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Mr Mariusz Labentowicz (front) and Mr Jan Rulawski (back), the leaders of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity injured in Thursday's police raid, being visited in hospital by the union's senior regional officials.

Solidarity debates the strike pros and cons

Bydgoszcz, March 23.—Solidarity's leadership convened an emergency session today and a senior union official said he expected a decision to stage a general strike in response to the Government's tough stance over Thursday's police attack on Solidarity members in Bydgoszcz.

If such a decision were adopted, he said, then the talks between the Solidarity leadership, headed by Mr Lech Walesa, and the Government would be a test of the union's resolve.

He also said that it was true that Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military exercises going on in and around Poland had been extended. "That's OK", he said. "It means they won't invade the country."

There was no way to confirm this, however, as no concrete information has been released officially on the exercises. Union sources said the emergency meeting dealt with a review of the situation in Bydgoszcz, a discussion of the farmers' attempt to register their own independent union and a decision on whether to call a general strike.

Delegates issued a communiqué emphasizing that they supported the farmers' demand and did not want "a half-way house" solution. Initially, mixed signals emerged from the meeting as to whether there would be a strike. One source said there were "voices" calling for a strong union response to the Bydgoszcz incident, but another predicted that there would not be a general strike call.

Local Solidarity branches all over the country heeded the national praesidium appeal to hold off on strikes or other protests pending the decision of the coordinating commission.

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Lira devaluation draws communist fire

From Peter Nichols Rome, March 23

The sharpest but not the only allegation of ineffectual behaviour by Signor Arnaldo Forlani's Government after the devaluation of the lira came today from the communists.

The administration, in the words of Signor Fernando di Giulio, the Communist Party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is ineffectual. It is a "political fiction."

Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper that could not be accused of favouring the communists, comments of a refusal by the political parties to adopt unpopular decisions for fear of losing support in the local government elections fixed for the spring.

Signor Renato Altissimo, a senior Liberal, said today that the Government had devalued under the pressure of a situation "become unmanageable by its own negligence and against all the promises it had made."

There were rumours last week that the Government might not survive last night's emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

The fears for the Government's future were mainly caused by clear signs of differences among the four parties comprising the coalition. On Friday the Government was placed in a minority twice in Parliament, once on income tax concessions.

The Government's proposal was defeated in favour of a communist amendment. The devaluation and the rise in interest rates came at a moment of particular pessimism. Public opinion was shocked by the verdict on Friday of the Catanzaro Court of Appeal which acquitted the people sentenced to life imprisonment by a lower court for being responsible for an explosion in a Milan bank on December 12, 1969 which left 12 dead and 100 injured.

Today the public prosecutor gave notice of his intention to appeal to the supreme court. It is estimated that the court of cassation will need a further two years before reaching its verdict. One of the men sentenced to life imprisonment has already been released.

Fears of unrest, page 15

There are, however, some very positive differences. Take size for example. The rest of Western Europe has five times the population of the U.K. and more than six times the buying power.

They're no strangers to our products either. Already almost 60% of our exports find their way to Western Europe, which must prove that problems can be overcome and that our products can and do compete very well when given a chance.

Exports to Europe. They're worth looking into. Exports to Europe Branch, British Overseas Trade Board, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

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US admits talks did take place with S Africans

Washington, March 23.—Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American Representative to the United Nations, met secretly last week with a senior South African military intelligence officer, the State Department and Pretoria officials said today.

The statements directly contradicted earlier assurances by the State Department that no members of the South African military delegation had met any senior American officials.

The Kirkpatrick meeting with Lieutenant-General van der Westerhuis, head of South African military intelligence, took place on March 15 in New York.—UPI.

Leading article, page 13

Only 20 per cent of the white war veterans completed college degrees, while among blacks only 7 per cent. Of those who had been involved in "heavy combat", 24 per cent have been arrested for crimes, compared with 14 per cent of their overall age group.

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Vietnam war veterans pay heavy social price

From Michael Leapman New York, March 23

Men who fought in Vietnam suffer from more social, psychological and medical difficulties than those of their age who did not, according to a Government study published today. Men who were involved in actual combat are the worst affected.

The eight-year study by the Centre for Policy Research here was published today in five volumes. It began as a privately funded project but was later taken over by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Veterans' Administration, both Government bodies.

There are 2,800,000 men in America who fought in Vietnam. A sample of 1,340 was taken for the study. Of these, about a quarter had fought in Vietnam, a quarter had served elsewhere and half had no military history.

Those who had been in Vietnam were found to have greater problems with drink, drugs and crime than the others. They also had trouble getting jobs and forging relationships.

The findings conflict with a view previously expressed by the Veterans' Administration that former Vietnam soldiers had generally adjusted well to civilian life. Mr Bob Muller, the executive director of Vietnam Veterans of America, commented: "It finally provides an absolutely clear mandate for programmes to be developed to meet the continuing needs that Vietnam Veterans have that result directly from their military service."

A plan to establish centres to help former servicemen practically and psychologically is one of the Government projects threatened with cancellation in President Reagan's latest round of budget cuts.

Amid a mass of statistics, the report shows that half the Vietnam war veterans were able to get white collar jobs, compared with 69 per cent of others in their age group. Unemployment among black former soldiers is especially high.

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Maize surplus could help black African neighbours

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, March 23

A plan for purchasing surplus stocks of Zimbabwean maize for distribution among neighbouring black states which are suffering from severe food shortages has been proposed by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

In an interview with The Times, Mr Ramphal said Zimbabwe was expected to produce a huge maize surplus this year in the region of between 1.5m and 2m tons.

Neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania were faced with acute maize shortages, but did not have the hard currency with which to purchase the Zimbabwean surplus.

What he was therefore proposing was that some of the lion's shares represented at his week's aid conference should provide the foreign exchange needed for the supply of Zimbabwean maize and also assist with its transportation.

Mr Ramphal said his plan had several advantages. First, it was obviously cheaper to obtain maize from Zimbabwe than from far-away countries such as Canada or the United States.

Second, it was important to encourage Zimbabwe to go on producing maize surpluses for its less fortunate neighbours.

Third, and most important, it would obviate the need for black Southern African states to depend on South Africa to make up for their food shortages.

Last year South Africa supplied around 700,000 tons of maize to black African states notably to Kenya, Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique. However, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, recently said his Government would consider selling food and other essentials to African countries which voted in favour of sanctions against South Africa at the United Nations.

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Strike causes suspension of European Parliament

From David Wood Strasbourg, March 23

An official strike brought the European Parliament's special plenary session on farm prices to an immediate halt when the sitting opened here today.

Employees, who picketed the Parliament building in protest at their working conditions are particularly annoyed at having to move about from their offices in Luxembourg to Parliamentary sessions in Brussels or Strasbourg, while a decision is being made on a permanent meeting place for the Assembly.

A statement is due to be made by Mme Simone Veil, the Parliament President, tomorrow on whether there has been a change of mind by the staff, or more particularly the interpreters.

In spite of efforts to negotiate with leaders of staff associations late today, only French and German interpreters were ready for duty when the session opened. Mme Veil said technical conditions prevented Parliament from working, because the staff had insisted on a referendum to hold some plenary sessions in Luxembourg during 1981.

Mme Veil will try again at 9am tomorrow, but there are no signs that the parliamentary staff associations will relent. Mr Martin Bangemann, leader of the Liberal group, said it was the first time that

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The Gaullist candidate continues to harp—without undoubted effect—on the fact that neither of the two leading candidates would give the country the stability it needs. "The road we would tread if M Giscard d'Estaing were reelected would be the same and lead even more quickly to more serious unrest."

The election of M Mitterrand would produce "an extraordinary serious risk of adventure". On the other hand, his own election gave no cause for concern in terms of stability. M Mitterrand had said he would dissolve Parliament: M Giscard d'Estaing had said he would not, but he would certainly have a problem on his hands.

"As for myself, I shall not dissolve the assembly because I will have a comfortable majority, and the Government I shall appoint will probably have a broader base," M Chirac went on.

The policy of national recovery he would propose would enlist the support of more people than one imagined, and "I shall do everything to ensure that this is so". Asked whether he would bring Socialists into the Government, the mayor of Paris said he did not intend "to exclude anyone or to indulge in a sort of seductive jig with anyone".

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Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement is renewed without fanfare as political relations remain frosty

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 23

Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow, today signed a new Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement, extending for another two years arrangements that bring some 160 British students and 20 teachers to the Soviet Union each year. The agreement also provides for prestige tours by orchestras and theatre companies in the two countries.

The new agreement differs little from the present one expiring next week. But one telling detail has been altered: after a week of negotiations, the British side succeeded in having the word "friendship" removed from the preamble, and both sides now declare that the agreement serves to strengthen only such things as understanding and mutual cooperation.

The change, small but symbolically important, is the cool post-Afghanistan phase of Anglo-Soviet relations, comes at a time when it might otherwise look as though Britain is resuming the dialogue with Moscow, so sharply cut back in January last year.

On Wednesday, Mr Julian Bullard, a Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is coming here for two days of talks with the Soviet deputy foreign minister, as part of a regular bi-annual political exchange.

Last week, Sir Curtis had a rare interview with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and earlier this month Mr Viktor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, in an equally rare interview, delivered a message to Mrs Thatcher from President Brezhnev.

After a preliminary meeting in January, British trade officials will also be coming to Moscow in May to talk about the development of trade between the two countries.

All this gives an impression

that Britain, the West European country that took the toughest line over Afghanistan, is ready to resume normal dealings with the Russians. It is a false impression. Mr Brezhnev more correctly summed up Anglo-Soviet relations at the recent party congress when he said that they were "stagnating."

The Soviet leader maintained that this was not the Russians' fault, and suggested Moscow was keen to see a thaw in the present frosty relationship. But Britain, which has traditionally had distant ties with the Russians, and alone of the main Western countries has no important historic, trade or political links with Moscow, does not see any real change in Soviet policies that would lead to such a thaw.

Whereas West Germany has a vital need to keep open its channels of political communication to the East, however serious the international situation, France believes it has a special role to play as a cultural and political bridge to Moscow, and Italy enjoys substantial trade with the Russians. Britain on the other hand has nothing of substance to link it with the Soviet Union.

Britain's relations with Moscow are, therefore, largely determined by the overall world situation. And the present Conservative Government takes a tough line with Moscow for ideological reasons, while being seen here as the closest of Washington among America's West European allies.

When Sir Curtis, following a request last month, saw Mr Gromyko, Afghanistan and world affairs naturally figured prominently in their brief talk.

The Russians, however, are eager to divorce such matters from bilateral relations and do not admit that Afghanistan or Poland can or should have any influence on them. The Times report of the meeting said the

Russians were eager to see better ties with Britain, and were themselves making an effort to achieve this. The Soviet press has recently spoken of the need for greater cultural contacts and on every occasion the Russians are eager to use official contacts to give an impression of business as usual with London.

This is precisely what Britain wishes to avoid at present. But, on the other hand, British recognizes that a dialogue of some kind must continue, and is therefore going ahead with the meetings which all happen to be clustered in the space of a few months.

The Soviet Union would not worry if Britain did freeze political contacts altogether. The country is of importance to Moscow only in a negative sense, as a key member of the Nato alliance.

The Russians have no need to woo the British, and it suits them to have a Western country that can be held up as an example of decadent capitalism, social unrest and economic decline. The Soviet press constantly portrays Britain and British policies in a very poor light.

But the Russians, like the British, do not want to disrupt established channels of communication. Though the channels may be clogged at present—no one is seriously expecting the Russians to signal any change in Soviet policies during their talks with Mr Bullard—they exist still to be used when needed.

But the time is not ripe for any expansion of the cultural exchanges, nor does Whitehall favour Government participation in bringing large Soviet ballet or theatre groups to Britain, as this would probably be taken by the Russians as a signal of the end of British disapproval of Soviet policies in the political arena.

Surveys show extreme right yearning for Führer state and hatred for democracy

Spectre of Nazi past rises again to stalk West Germany

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 23

When West Germany needs is a "Führer" or a strong single party; politicians are layabouts and philanderers; the Bundeswehr is a bunch of hippies. This, according to a survey, is what one in eight Germans believes.

The same number also think that wealth has ruined the country's moral fibre and that foreign workers are a deadly threat to the race. They believe the Allies started the Second World War and forced an alien drug and disco culture on the Germans, suppressing their natural virtues: decency, morality and love of the fatherland.

One in three, according to another survey, has strong antisemitic prejudices. Nearly half harbour "negative feelings" towards Jews. Twenty-seven per cent believe that "some races are by nature more immoral than others".

The extremists, the survey found, tend to come from small towns and villages or the fringes

of big cities. Many are farmers, few are trade unionists, often they are unskilled workers.

Encouragingly, the survey found that the large majority of extremists were older people, the wartime generation who had not been able to adjust. West Germans under 40 were "largely resistant to any form of neo-Nazism". Only 4 per cent were between 18 and 21.

The antisemitism survey also found that anti-Jewish feelings grew stronger towards the lower end of the social scale.

The two surveys, published during the past few days, would suggest that many more Germans cling to the mentality of the Nazi past than was hitherto believed. But the findings of the first survey have met with some scepticism among public opinion analysts.

They emerged from a study of right-wing extremism commissioned by the Chancellor's Office in 1979 amid alarm at increasing right-wing terror attacks and the spread of Nazi-type propaganda and emblems.

For a year an institute in Heidelberg studied right-wing writings and conducted psychological interviews with neo-Nazis, militants, Nazi punks and right-wing students. It compared the results with the views of 6,968 other Germans representing a cross-section of the population.

The results of the first survey, which are being kept under lock and key while they are evaluated by experts in the Interior and Justice ministries, were revealed in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* last week.

Thirty per cent of the electorate—5,500,000 Germans—have an extreme right-wing outlook, it found. The main characteristics were "a Nazi view of history, hatred for alien groups, democracy and pluralism and an excessive veneration for the Volk (German people), fatherland and family".

Another 37 per cent of the population had unspecified authoritarian leanings, although they rejected Nazi beliefs, it said. Two poll analysts, approached independently, were doubtful

whether the right-wing element in West Germany is really as high as 13 per cent. Each put it at around 5 per cent—half the size it was 10 years ago.

The neo-Nazi National Democratic Party polled less than 1 per cent in last October's election.

Typical right-wing extremists, according to the survey, hate anything different from themselves—young people (who should be brought up like young dogs) with beatings, homosexuals and social misfits. The 4,500,000 foreign workers were a danger to the German race and identity. They want the death penalty brought back, work camps would restore "discipline and order", summary trials, concentration camps and execution would take care of terrorism.

They yearn for a "Führer state" or a single strong party. Democracy is an aberration of thought. Parties and unions damage community spirit. Politicians are layabouts "each with a secretary sitting on his lap" and who represent only

"their own interests and whims". Eighty per cent of journalists "should be put instantly".

The second survey by Badi Panahi, a socio found that 14 per cent of Germans believe that they have a harmful influence on the "Christian-Western" world. However, the majority think they are people and good citizens. Extreme right-wingers

the Allies and, in part the Americans for the "Germany is in. They for it an alien political; which has destroyed G values

Both surveys contained a number of errors. Heidelberg pointed out that the 37 per cent of citizens with authoritarian leanings had feelings of lost, threatened and power they shared a hostile foreign workers

The Panahi survey, that period of social despair or disturbance could aggressive feelings among Germans towards min-

Pakistan Day reveals opposition's weakness

From Trevor Fishlock
Rawalpindi, March 23

National Day in Pakistan today, which had been seen as a possible source of trouble for President Zia ul-Haq, instead served as a reminder of the importance of resistance to his martial law regime.

Apart from one report of a small protest in Karachi—swiftly broken up by police, there were no incidents in the country.

By rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks, and either jailing them or banishing them to the countryside, General Zia has emasculated political opposition.

It was his good fortune, too, that his opponents had presented to him, as if on a dish, the hijacking affair, which has discredited the banned Pakistan People's Party. The affair left his rivals demoralized, frustrated and unpopular.

Moreover, the Movement to Restore Democracy, the umbrella group of those who called for General Zia's departure and an end to martial law, has proved to be as fragile as its critics predicted. Three groups have dropped out and the movement's future is doubtful.

It is not so much that the President has gained in strength, but rather that the opposition has shrunk. Considering the opposition's lines of communication have been effectively severed by the army, there seemed little possibility that anyone would be able to mobilize a big demonstration against military rule today.

Bazaars were bustling and relaxed, and though the police were seen in major centres, they kept a low profile. There was no army presence. General Zia knows full well how inflammatory the sight of troops on the streets can be, and he has been concentrating on building a stronger police force.

The centrepiece of the day was a parade in Rawalpindi at which the President took the salute. He arrived in a horse-drawn carriage accompanied by Lancers in scarlet tunics. Applause for him seemed rather less than enthusiastic.

He and his guest, President Touré of Guinea, inspected the parade as bagpipers played the

Skye boat song. Generals watched the forces march followed by the rumb tanks and guns, which hoping the Americans will meet in a large way, with modern equipment.

After the military there was a procession of tile tableaux showing a cure, spinning, weaving, ing and other crafts and costumes of Pakistanis, was not, however, a woman in the procession

No doubt President Zia confident that after the he has taken the National would pass quietly. B problems remain; he failed to find some way commodating the political democratic dimension, a has not responded to demands for a free press, new Cabinet is not take ously because the civilis it are political nonentity

Meanwhile there is f use and resentment among dent and colleges and uries have been closed ic months because of unres students are falling behind their studies and are bec increasingly angry. Ex tions have been post which means people can their degrees and start in professions.

There is in Pakistan days a sense of stalemate tween ruler and ruled. A those who yearn for c there is a certain sullen feeling of defeat.

Anxious India: India h mitted that its relations Pakistan have received a "back", but has blamed i bad for it. Kuldip Nayyar from Delhi.

The reasons listed in External Affairs Min annual report are: "interference Indian internal affairs, at to raise the Kashmir que in international forums, plans for manufacturing in weapons.

"Attempts to internatio Indo-Pakistani differences Kashmir are in contrav of the Simla agreement n viewed by India as a sware for the ending the pr of normalisation", acco to Delhi.

The rift between India Pakistan has been incre for some time, particularly the installation of the R Administration in Washi

Occupation art starts Paris furore

From Charles Hargrove
Ottawa, March 23

An exhibition on the trends of French art from 1937 to 1957 includes a section on the German occupation of France has aroused strong feelings because of the display of three works by Arno Breker, the official sculptor of the Third Reich.

A number of artists invited to take part in this exhibition due to open soon in the Pompidou Centre in Paris, asked in a statement whether the organizers had weighed the consequences of their decision to include him.

The statement which is signed, among others, by Hans Haetting, Wilfredo Lam, Alfred Manessier, Etienne Martin, Edouard Pignon, Pierre Soulages, Antoni Tàpies, Bram Velde, Zao Wou-Ki, Pierre Alechinsky and Messiaen, says that "in 1942, thanks to the fire power of Hitler's army, Arno Breker, a mediocre sculptor, occupied the Orangerie."

"At the same time, throughout occupied Europe, artists were prevented from exhibiting their works because they were Jews, members of the Resistance, exiled, or in prison."

"On the one hand Hitler persecuted 'degenerate art' and, on the other, the statement says, he gave his patronage to Arno Breker, his favourite sculptor: in 1931, for the organizers of the Paris-Paris exhibition, 'cultural gangsterism becomes a cultural fact'."

A small relief by Breker and two busts including one of Wagner are to be shown in the section devoted to the German occupation, as well as "Paris-Metro" by Dubuffet, "Les Rues de Paris" by Fougereon, "L'Adieu" by Laurens, "L'Hommage à Callot" by Georges Gruber and "Les Otages" by Faurviller.

Works of artists of the Art group, including Saura, Delaunay, who went to Grasse, Surrealists who had fallen back on Marseilles, drawings made in concentration camps, and works by interned German artists, like Max Ernst, Hans Reichel, Hans Bellmer, and Wols are in the exhibition.

Breker was a pupil of Maillol and specialized in monumental sculpture. The exhibition of his works at the Orangerie from May to July 1942 was an official occasion designed to boost the policy of collaboration with the Germans.

Softer line in Belgrade on Marxist critics

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 23

Six weeks after seven dissident university professors were finally removed from their teaching posts in Belgrade, the Yugoslav authorities have gone back on the decision and agreed to allow the professors to work in the newly founded Institute for Social Research.

The move marks a new approach on the part of the Yugoslav authorities towards Marxist dissidents. It comes at a time when there are numerous other concrete indications of a relaxation of the political atmosphere.

The case of the seven Belgrade professors had been indicative of the regime's attempts to stifle all independent criticism. But this is now changing.

The professors had, in fact, been barred from teaching five years ago but they continued to receive 60 per cent of their pay, while the authorities made repeated attempts to persuade them to accept jobs outside the university in order to prevent them from direct contact with students.

At the beginning of this year, they were finally removed from their posts. But, shortly afterwards, secret negotiations were initiated by the authorities. In order to meet the professors' demand to be reinstated, the authorities set up the Institute for Social Research and invited

them to join with a view to following current developments in Yugoslavia.

This is a sign of changing attitudes. For years the seven Marxist philosophers were fiercely attacked for their orthodox views. As recently as six weeks ago, they were accused of trying to exploit Yugoslavia's economic difficulties for political ends.

Praxis, the magazine founded by the professors, was banned five years ago. However, an international edition of Praxis is to be launched next month in Dubrovnik. Professor Mihajlo Markovic, its newly appointed joint editor, resigned his passport seized six weeks ago to stop him from travelling abroad. This decision will now obviously be reversed.

In recent months, many leading Yugoslav politicians have been voicing serious misgivings about pursuing policy aimed to try the authorities towards various critics of the regime who were publicly attacked without being given a chance to publish their views and thus enable Yugoslavs to reach their own conclusions.

The advocates of a dialogue with all who accept the Yugoslav form of socialism point out that the new generation now entering the political scene wants clear answers to current questions and demands the democratization both of society and the party.

West African states unite to tackle conservation

By Tony Samstag

A score of West African states signed a treaty yesterday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, creating a three-year, \$4.4m (£1.8m) conservation project for the coastal region.

The agreement is the latest in a series of international Sea Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), which has instigated similar "action plans" in the Mediterranean, the Gulf, the Caribbean and the Red Sea.

The coast of West Africa suffers from many of the same pollutants that affect European waters: waste oil from ships travelling the offshore corridor from the Indian Ocean to Europe, sewage and industrial effluents from coastal cities, and agricultural run-off

including pesticides and fertilizers.

Scientists are also concerned at the extent of coastal erosion caused by building, land reclamation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Priorities under the action plan would include training in coastal management, the creation of facilities for inspecting tankers before debarking, waste control legislation and environmental assessment.

The West African region, as defined by Unep, includes Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire.

Reagan visit fails to resolve Canadian doubts

From John Best
Ottawa, March 23

A pipeline costing \$23,000m (about £8,700m) that appears to be going nowhere and a fisheries treaty that has been torn up are causing a hindrance to good relations between the United States and Canada.

The recent state visit here of President Reagan, did little if anything to resolve the two issues.

The pipeline is intended to take natural gas from Alaska's north slope across Canada to markets in the Western and south-western United States.

An agreement by the two countries to pave the way for the huge project, said to be among the largest construction enterprises undertaken, was signed nearly four years ago.

The Canadian Government was, if anything, keener than the Americans, largely because of the stimulus to Canada's economy.

set for completion of the pipeline, January 1, 1983, will not be met. And some people here wonder whether it will ever be built at all. The main problem is financing.

The sceptics were not reassured by what Mr Reagan had to say about the pipeline on his Ottawa visit. Referring briefly to it in his speech to a joint session of Parliament, he said: "I strongly favour prompt completion of this project based on private financing."

The key words are "based on private financing". Potential backers in the United States have been reported to be holding out for some kind of government guarantee for the project, the cost of which has gone up threefold since the agreement was signed.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, put the recent fact sheet. President Reagan's well-qualified "commitment" and the "assurance" he had given to see the project through.

Common opposition mem-

bers saw the matter somewhat differently.

The Canadian Government is in an especially vulnerable position, because last summer it authorized construction of a so-called "pre-build" portion of the line in southern Alberta. It is to be linked to the main trunk line when and if the latter is built. But in the meantime it will carry Alberta natural gas to America.

For the time being at least a project designed to transport gas from one part of the United States to another has been transformed into a facility to carry Canadian gas to the United States. The pre-build is expected to be completed within months.

The fisheries treaty, signed more than three years ago, established a formula for dividing the catch between American and Canadian fishermen operating off the east coast.

New England senators on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, respon-

ing to constituents who believe American negotiators have struck a bad bargain, blocked ratification of the treaty—and Mr Reagan, recognizing that there was no hope of getting it through, withdrew it from the Senate agenda days before he came here.

Canadian authorities expressed "profound disappointment and regret" at the move, and Mr MacGuigan reiterated an earlier warning that Canada would henceforth seek advance commitments on ratification before signing treaties with the United States. Most observers here are sceptical that this would work.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government is reserving its position on a Washington proposal to refer an East Coast boundary dispute to a panel of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration. In the past it has resisted suggestions that this might be "decoupled" from the much more inflammable fisheries question, but Ottawa's hand may be forced.

Chad rules out early vote on Libya merger

Ndjamena, March 23.—Chad must have a democratically elected Government before it can hold a referendum on the proposed merger with Libya, Mr Ahmed Ayl, the Foreign Minister said.

The time was not yet right for an election. One might be held later this year or next.

A plan to unite the two countries was announced in Tripoli on January 6 after Libya intervened militarily to end Chad's nine-month civil war.

"The interim Cabinet must be succeeded by a democratically-elected Government whose leaders could put the issue before the people in a referendum," Mr Ayl said.

"The statement on fusion was a statement about intentions only. At the present moment there is no plan for a referendum."

His comments indicated that the Libyan forces, whose arrival caused international controversy, would remain.

Court hears of plot to oust President of Kenya

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 23

A magistrates court here was told today that a Nairobi businessman and another Kenyan had attempted to obtain arms and ammunition from Kenya Air Force personnel in order to remove President Moi, who succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978.

Andrew Muthemba, a businessman and member of the Kikuyu tribe, was alleged to have said he was a member of a group which wanted the Kenya Government to "revert to where it had been". President Kenyatta was a Kikuyu.

President Moi is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe. Mr Muthemba is charged with treason (which carries the death penalty), while Dickson Muturi, unemployed, is charged with conspiracy to commit treason (which carries a life sentence).

Neither is required to plead at the preliminary inquiry, at the end of which Mr Fida Hussein Abdullah, the magistrate will rule whether a *prima facie* case for trial in the High Court has been made out.

Reading the charges to the two accused, Mr Abdullah said that Mr Muthemba had told an Air Force captain: "The big man and a few of his close associates will have to go."

Giving evidence, Captain Ricky Gituchi told the court he had made contact with Mr Muturi after a corporal had reported being approached by him. The captain said Mr Muturi took him on the roof of a Nairobi office and told him he was a lawyer and a member of the Kenyatta family. "He named a few big names," he said and the group already had grenades and timing devices, Captain Gituchi said.

Kampuchea polls held for first time since 1979

Bangkok, March 23.—Citizens of Phnom Penh went to the polls yesterday to elect people's revolutionary committees in city wards and surrounding villages.

Voting is under way at local level throughout Kampuchea and will lead to the election of a 117-member National Assembly, probably next month, according to earlier reports. The elections are Kampuchea's first since Vietnamese forces toppled the Khmer Rouge Government in January, 1979.

Most of Phnom Penh's 144,548 eligible voters, including Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, Mr Pan Samnang, the vice-chairman, and other government officials cast their ballots early.—Reuter.

Waiter loses £4m tip

Munich, March 23.—A waiter in an Italian cafe here found to his astonishment that he had become a millionaire overnight when a bank draft for about £4.2m was mistakenly credited to his account. When the mistake was discovered, the money was transferred.

Brazilian politicians find it hard to come to terms with the Workers' Party

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo, March 23

Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula", president of Brazil's Workers' Party (PT), who is free pending his appeal against a two and a half year sentence which is unlikely to be heard before the end of the year, faces more charges under the national security law in Manaus, on April 9.

The charges, of incitement to disobey the law, and to class violence, arise out of an incident in the Amazon state of Acre in July. After speeches by Lula and other PT leaders, a man who was alleged to have murdered a union leader was himself murdered. Lula could be jailed for between two and ten years if he is found guilty and, as with the earlier sentence, if ratified, this would remove him from police force for five years after his release.

Senhor Abi Akel, the Minister of Justice, in recent meetings with party leaders concerning proposed changes to electoral laws, has refused to see Lula. The Workers' Party is something of a cuckoo in the Brazilian political nest, and not only the Government but the other parties are hav-

ing considerable difficulty accommodating it.

In recent union elections, the clandestine Communist Party allied itself with the parties of the right to prevent the PT candidate being elected. This seems to be part of an unwritten agreement between General Goulbery do Couto e Silva, the regime's eminence grise, and large sections of the army, not to rock the political boat before elections in 18 months.

Spain's recent attempted coup is being given as an example of what can happen if the extreme right is given an opening.

Brazil's proportional representation system is almost certain to be changed to a constituency system similar to the one in Britain. This, according to government managers, is to ensure electoral stability. But it will also ensure that the government party wins far more seats.

The Communist Party, which has submerged itself within the largest opposition grouping, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, is anxious above all to achieve legal status it has been denied for so long, so it will go along with the changes

in exchange for a tacit understanding that it will be legalized later on.

The Workers' Party is badly non-ideological. So Senhor Inacio says his models are Europe's social democrats. However, with or without Lula, the Workers' Party is badly to come into being about this time. It is mainly for its own lack of direction and consistent leader with a sometimes un-

alliance with the church, its powerful and widespread base communities. As it groups are without ideal they are willing to place it selves at the service of La party.

The PT is now also gaining considerable support from middle class.

So Senhor Luis Inacio, his unpredictability, the that he can't be bought and because of his alliance with the Church, hitherto Government's harshest critic a major threat to the st quo. For this reason, Government is anxious, if to remove him from the political scene, at least to hub him. So the trials of Lula likely to continue.

PARLIAMENT, March 23, 1981

Minister asks public to keep away from foot-and-mouth areas

House of Commons

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a statement about the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, asked the public to keep away from affected areas to keep off farmland where there was livestock and to collaborate with farmers in the observance of the restrictions.

He said that the public should be aware of the likely pattern of developments.

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lancs.), said he was continuing to urge farmers to keep their livestock off farmland and what cooperation he had from France? What measures is he taking to disinfect passengers and to check yachts and small boats?

I take it he is still following the policy of slaughter and compensation and not that of vaccination. What is happening to the movement of milk in the affected areas?

What power has the Government today that it did not have in the last major outbreak in 1967 and 1968? What further legislation might be needed?

Mr Walker: There is no lack of collaboration with France, in cases where there is an outbreak in France, there is total restriction of movement of livestock even restrictions of movements in the Channel Islands.

The Government is operating a policy of slaughter and compensation. From time to time there are critics of this policy, but it has kept Britain free for 13 years from this disease. France, which operates a system of vaccination, has had outbreaks in the last 13 years on a bigger scale than Britain.

The Milk Marketing Board have a code of conduct to be observed the moment an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease takes place. This is being operated.

It is not the speed with which action was taken that before the confirmation took place at 1 a.m. on Sunday, the lorry containing the milk from the affected farm was stopped in southern England and the milk was duly treated and destroyed and the lorry was destroyed and the lorry was destroyed.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, Lib.): Is the source of the infection, in the sense that it could be carried by wind, by rain or by other means?

I think it is unlikely that it came from Jersey in that only two cattle have contracted the disease here, both of which were immediately slaughtered. There has been no further outbreak since the strength and direction of the prevailing winds tends to imply that it was less likely to

Mr Walker: It is impossible to say what is the source of the infection, in the sense that it could be carried by wind, by rain or by other means.

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Exchequer getting bulk of revenue

A substantial proportion of the Government revenue has been received during the current Civil Service dispute, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a statement.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Those who take part in or connive at such disputes can hardly expect to be sheltered from the consequences of their own actions.

Will he be cautious before he allows Government borrowing to increase beyond an irreducible minimum? The time has come when the mere possession of a grievance does not entitle those holding it to inflict lasting damage upon their country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey, C): I have a great deal of sympathy with his points and certainly accept the need to be profoundly cautious before allowing borrowing to go beyond an irreducible minimum.

Substantial monthly fluctuations in the level of Government receipts are normal. I agree with him about the position of the people's interest in industrial action in this country, and can assure him that people in the Civil Service, as elsewhere, who do not perform their work with care and efficiency are not entitled to payment through the public purse.

People should break away from the habit of moving from grievance, however genuine, to the infliction of damage upon the rest of the country and fellow citizens.

In face of the offer already available in the Civil Service pay dispute there is, at present, no

need for strike on the grounds of conditions of service. A Labour MP (Derbyshire, C) Sir Geoffrey Howe: MPs who describe the offer as derisory must take account of the fact that money on offer is money which has been raised from the rest of the community, many of the community having accepted pay settlements less than that on offer.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer (Barnes and Chelsea, Lab): The civil servants are acting with great restraint. They could bring to a halt payment of pensions, supplementary benefit, child benefit and many other important services.

Would he confirm that the Government is receiving less than half of its general tax revenue which it might otherwise expect to receive?

As a result of the unilateral action taken by a job-sharing agreement and what appears to have been a vindictive campaign against the Civil Service, this Government has brought into danger good industrial management employee relations.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is sad to say that in a society as complicated as ours many people have it within their power to bring aspects of society into disorder through their own actions.

Our society can only hope to survive if people refrain from taking such action and if people who are not prepared to accept the generosity of the offer made and agree to take a more reasonable view.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service (Swansea, West, Lab): It has

been operated without some kind of change only on a few occasions during the last 25 years. That is a matter to be regretted.

The Government is anxious to move towards establishing arrangements which determine pay of non-industrial civil servants with the objective of establishing an ordered and agreed system which takes account of all relevant factors and which will command widespread acceptance.

Mr William Clark (Croydon, South, C): Civil servants not only enjoy a high level of employment but good holidays and inflation-proofed pensions. The offer of 7 per cent is well in excess of what is happening in the private sector. It is not time we looked again at the terms of contract of the civil servants?

If, indeed, they are going to enjoy all those benefits, which are much better than the private sector, should they not be all entitled to all those benefits?

Mr Geoffrey Howe: It is not a matter of all or nothing. It is a matter of all those factors should be taken account of. I hope that those who are still persuaded to take this action will consider fairly and sensibly the Government's willingness to look for an agreed solution.

It is for that reason we are anxious to join with the unions in seeking an agreed and orderly arrangement for the future.

In the meantime I hope we could count on the support of the House in the normal working to be resumed as soon as possible.

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Court of Appeal

Bank has right not to honour letter of credit

United City Merchants (Investments) Ltd v Royal Bank of Canada

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Griffiths

Judgments delivered March 13. The Court of Appeal held that a bank is entitled to refuse to pay under a letter of credit where the relevant bill of lading presented by a seller is false and fraudulently made by a third party for whose actions the bank is not responsible.

Dismissing an appeal by United City Merchants (Investments) Ltd from Lord Justice Ackner, who had dismissed their action against the Royal Bank of Canada, the Court held that a letter of credit which is issued in respect of a contract of sale of goods, and which is subject to the Breton Woods Agreement Order in Council, 1946, is similarly unenforceable only on a minority of occasions.

It is for that reason we are anxious to join with the unions in seeking an agreed and orderly arrangement for the future.

In the meantime I hope we could count on the support of the House in the normal working to be resumed as soon as possible.

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Mr Geoffrey Howe: It is not a matter of all or nothing. It is a matter of all those factors should be taken account of. I hope that those who are still persuaded to take this action will consider fairly and sensibly the Government's willingness to look for an agreed solution.

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The judge had found that an employee of the loading brokers, who were the agent, not of the plaintiffs, but of the carriers, an American company, had fraudulently altered the date of shipment from December 16 to 15 without the knowledge of the plaintiffs. If the bill of lading had stated the true date, the goods would have been received on board on December 16, the bank would have been entitled to refuse to pay.

There was no authority, English or American, counsel conceded, directly deciding that the fraud of the loading broker, who was not a bill of lading, was or was not a good defence to a claim for payment in accordance with the terms of a letter of credit.

Was the defendant bank, when it issued the bill of lading, materially deceived as to a date material to its liability to pay, right to refuse to honour the letter of credit? The judge found that it was.

In his Lordship's judgment, the plaintiffs, though innocent, should not be required to bear the loss of the goods, which the bank had issued.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, agreeing, said that once any payment was made by the bank under the letter of credit, the bank was given to an exchange control regulations of Peru.

The opening of a confirmed letter of credit constituted a bargain between the bank and the vendor of the goods, and the bank was under an obligation to pay, irrespective of any dispute there might be between the parties as to whether the goods were or were not in conformity with the contract or not. Under a letter of credit, the contract was to buy documents, not goods.

The established exception to that rule was that a bank ought not to pay under the letter of credit if it knew that the documents were forged or that the request for payment was made fraudulently in circumstances where there was no right of payment under the letter of credit.

British Inland Industries Ltd (1981) 2 QB 127; *Edward Owen Engineering Ltd v Barclays Bank International Ltd* (1978) 1 QB 159. However, those cases were concerned with the relevance or irrelevance of fraud to the bank's obligation to pay, not with the bank's obligation to pay under a letter of credit.

The *Sharf* case was a decision on the relevance of fraud to the bank's obligation to pay, not with the bank's obligation to pay under a letter of credit.

Should a fraudulently completed bill of lading by a third party be treated as a bill of lading? The judge found that it was not.

It was a bill of lading, but it was not a bill of lading which was a contract to pay dollars against documents. It was a bill of lading which was a contract to pay dollars against documents which were not in conformity with the contract.

The bank's obligation to pay under a letter of credit, it was necessary to consider the extent of enabling the plaintiffs to recover no more than the amount due and owing in respect of the documents, and not the value of the goods and the cost of the freight, but for the point raised in the respondents' notice.

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Shares in gas pipeline an option for future

It was not intended that private shareholders will be made available to the public in the future, the Secretary of State for Energy said.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot. Nat): There is some concern that there has been slippage in the time taken to bring the gas pipeline into operation.

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مَكْذُوبًا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

THE ARTS

Sculptors' drawings with a life of their own

Drawings and Watercolours by 13 British Artists Marlborough Fine Art

Drawings Nicholas Treadwell Gallery

Leonard Baskin Cottage Gallery

Bonnard, Roussel, Vuillard J.P.L. Fine Arts

Henri Edmond Cross: 24 Early Drawings Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

Raoul Dufy Theo Waddington

Artists of 'The New Yorker' Langton Gallery

A Continuing Process I.C.A.

Contrary to popular supposition, there is no particular reason why a painter or a sculptor should be a draughtsman too. Whether an artist can draw or not certainly does not "prove" anything about his ability in his chosen field. All the same, there are many painters and sculptors whose drawings are compelling, whether merely by-products of the central creation, or conceived as works-in-themselves.

A surprising number of shows around London at the moment bear witness to this. Among

the 13 gallery or ex-gallery artists represented in the current show of British drawings and watercolours at Marlborough Fine Art (till April 10), two, Henry Moore and John Davies, are thought of primarily as sculptors, and the relations between the drawings shown and their sculptures are obvious. Yet the drawings automatically take on an independent life of their own, offering in a small compass almost as vivid an insight into the imaginative worlds of the artists as their much larger dimensional work. The vision is immediately recognizable, even in another medium.

Most of the other artists included have evidently, even if large-scale oils are their first love, refused to look down on the drawing, and the drawings of Frank Auerbach, for instance, with their evidence of long processes of modification and refinement, must take as much time and thought as most of his paintings. There are some wonderful Sutherland watercolours from the 1940s, probably quite unrelated to larger paintings: with the drawings of the 1970s we know that most were preparatory stages, but as a rule the watercolours (or rather, blueprints) are much preferable to the ultimate work, which usually lost a lot in concentration and intensity in the process of rather mechanical inflation. There are also some characteristic Pipers of country houses and churches, demonstrating at least the remarkable consistency of his style over nearly 40 years; some glowing and richly coloured Bill Jacklin watercolours of figures in dark landscapes or shadowy interiors which are all of a piece with his most recent oils; and some particularly appealing semi-abstracted landscapes by the least familiar (and youngest) of the artists represented, David Walker Barker.

Nicholas Treadwell is the sort of gallery owner who likes to see his artists' particular tasks (or throw them specific challenges), so one may guess that most of the drawings in his present show at 35, Chiltern Street (till April 4) were the products of a special request on his part. And some

of the most impressive come from the gallery artists who least associate with the medium. Mandy Haver's drawings, such as *Monkey Man*, might be (may be) carefully worked out studies for her uniquely disturbing sewn-leather sculptures, but in their own way pack just the same sort of punch, somewhere below the back, Malcolm Poynter's drawings are as menacing and mysterious as his lifelike body-mould sculptures; Harry Holland's black-and-white drawings have the same dreamlike, and sometimes nightmarish, quality as his oils; and several other of the familiar figures at this gallery, especially those who specialize in obviously funny or caricatural painting and sculpture (David Roft, Eric Scott, Mike Francis) come off if anything better in this less pretentious-seeming medium.

With an artist as versatile and various as Leonard Baskin, having his first real London show at the Cottage Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, Bayswater, till April 4, it is impossible to say what might be the by-product of what. Certainly he is, as anyone familiar with his illustrations for *Cross* and other books by Ted Hughes will know, one of the most brilliant draughtsmen in the world. Otherwise, though familiar almost to the point of being hackneyed in America, he seems to be remarkably unknown here. But this show will reveal him as a finely expressive sculptor, a master of most graphic processes, particularly wood-engraving and etching, and—though this we can divine only indirectly—a superb designer and illustrator of the book beautiful through his (alas, at the moment quiescent) *Gehenna* Press. The marching with Ted Hughes was one of those seemingly inevitable confluences of like minds: Baskin, too, lives in a world of half-invented, half-forgetten myths where it is impossible to draw clear distinctions between animals and plants and men, and many of his most compelling works in all media are those which dramatize the processes of transformation and osmosis—a man becoming a bird, or a bird becoming a man; a plant about to tear up its roots and run. It is astonishing that he has reached his sixtieth year before being given a compre-

hensive one-man show over here; but obviously, better late than never.

There is little doubt that the three artists represented in the new show at J.P.L. Fine Arts, 24, Davies Street, Bonnard, Roussel and Vuillard (till May 14), or Raoul Dufy at Theo Waddington, Cork Street (till April 16) or Henri Edmond Cross at Hazlitt Gooden and Fox, Bury Street (till March 27), all of them inheritors one way or another of the Impressionist revolution, turned on most enthusiastically to colour and regarded full-scale painting as their final and proper medium. And yet it is clear that all of them were obsessive

draughtsmen, too, constantly scribbling down tiny observed notations of the world around them in sketchbooks, whether they foresaw some further use for what they noted or not.

More to the point, as far as we are concerned, is the self-sufficiency of the sketches. Oddly, since Cross was primarily a Pointillist, his line in ink or pencil is crisp and precise, catching details of architecture or human pose and movement with practised economy. It is hardly necessary to dilate further on the wonders which may be extracted from the sketchbooks of Bonnard or Vuillard—in the J.P.L. show

master of the scribble that says it all, though some of the larger drawings, such as *Les Mains*, a depiction of (presumably) a musician, intended perhaps as a study for an unfinished picture, are wonderful, and of the small finished paintings *La Pelouse*, a symphony in green dots, in unforgotten Roussel is, of course, less familiar, and though there are a couple of fine drawings, I doubt if you would get much of his measure without knowing the paintings, particularly of his Nabi phase. Dufy is, well, Dufy: never profound, sometimes merely funny (you feel he could have turned out those brightly coloured

John Davies: Head with figures in background, 1979-80



John Davies: Head with figures in background, 1979-80

No doubt, now, about the devotion of the artists of the New Yorker at the Langton Gallery, the World's End (till April 11) to drawing as such. It is not always so easy—the problem recurs with cartoonists—to work out how much of the effect produced by any individual piece lies in the drawing and how much in the caption. Peter Arno, for example, or the inimitable Charles Addams, offer keys to a private vision (though in Arno's case it is of a very public world, and it would be artificial to be too purist about exactly how they get through to us. The same goes for some of the (now) lesser-known cartoonists, such as my own particular favourite, at his best infallibly Fortysix, Richard Taylor. But with William Steig there can be no doubt: the nervous line exactly defines, and no captions are needed to tell us exactly what we are seeing, and why it is funny—peculiar or funny-ha-ha.

On the subject of draughtsmanship (along with much else) there is a very revealing show on at the ICA. After you have looked at the show-of-the-book-of-the-television-series *Artists in Print* downstairs, do not omit to climb up to something grimly labelled *A Continuing Process: The New Creativity in British Art Education 1955-1965* (till April 19). It is best to look, then have a coffee and skim through the accompanying book, then go back. For the interest, not at once apparent, is the participation of such high-powered artists as Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton in a scheme to teach students the rudiments of design in the most participatory way imaginable. Particularly working drawings, particularly often beautiful in their own right, and certainly tell us more about their own creative processes than volumes of critical prose.

John Russell Taylor

LPO/Solti Festival Hall

William Mann

Mozart only once uses the four vocal soloists prescribed for his C minor Mass, in the *Benedictus*. In that movement, the four soloists are pursuing a trail of imitative counterpoint such as J. S. Bach might have thought apt, when suddenly the woodwind (oboes and bassoons) steal in, above them, with sustained chords which sound like the very late Mozart of the last three symphonies and *The Magic Flute*, a style that he did not live to bring to fruition, though it points towards nineteenth-century Viennese classicism.

Until Sir Georg Solti, and the woodwind of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, brought the passage to my notice, in Sunday night's grand yet animated performance (to be repeated tonight), I had not truly appreciated how Mozart's C minor Mass looks forward to the emergent late Mozart, as well as backward to the glories of baroque polyphony which were his special study during those early years in Vienna.

It typifies the diversity of first-rate invention in this incomplete Mass, composed at a time of maximum potency in Mozart's creative career. Among the soprano solos, we may remark how *Laudamus* to follow the brisk, glissando manner of earlier Mozart (Felicity Lott sang it most beautifully), whereas the *Christe eleison* and the *Et incarnatus* set delve into a much more searching vein of Mozart.

Sir Georg duly made sure that every body would appreciate these special accesses of invention, likewise the other soprano, Lucia Popp, in easy, crystalline voice—while reminding me to praise Robert Lloyd's firm, forthright bass line in the *Benedictus*, and the excellent blend of the quartet completed by Robin Leggate.

Dexter regards the future from a high vantage-point

Favour and disfavour follow one another all too swiftly in New York. The swing doors of fashion flap to and fro and an entry through the one marked IN can be followed by an exit through the other marked OUT. Few people know this better than John Dexter, who during his stint as Director of Productions at the Metropolitan Opera has had more than his just share of criticism.

This spring he is right in favour because of the outstanding success of *Parade*, the triple bill of Satie's ballet, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias* and Ravel's *L'enfant et les sortilèges*, which was described on this page immediately after the first night. It was Dexter's brainchild and he had to fight for it.

"During the whole of my time in New York I've been trying to overcome the prejudice which claims that the Met is a house for grand opera and grand opera alone. But of course you can play the so-called intimate works if you stage them in the right manner. I think we proved that with *Billy Budd* and later *Lulu*. *Parade* is a step in the same direction and something more than that. I wanted an evening that would stretch everyone: the new ballet company, the children's chorus, the stage crew."

"*Parade* is meant to be an entertainment, indeed I actually enjoyed directing, which is rare for me. The three pieces are all concerned with survival and that particularly French aid to survival, wit. But I hope, too, that its success will prove to be an open invitation to twentieth-century works in the future."

"I remember when we did *Carmelites* here; I insisted on opening it at a Saturday matinee because I did not want the normal first night crowd in. It went down well and the bookings, which were poor before that opening, suddenly took off. In the middle of the run a member of the board came up to me and said, with a critical tone to his voice: 'You're not really attracting a Met audience.' To his surprise, I agreed, and added that we hadn't really



changed the audience, we'd just brought a new one in."

John Dexter reckons *The Carmelites* and *Parade* are the highwater marks of his period at the Met. It is quite evident that he was in total sympathy with the works in each case. But directors of production are required to stage operas in public demand which in an ideal world they would pass over to others. He was none too keen on tackling either *Don Carlos* or *Don Pasquale* but feels that in the end they succeeded; *Aida* and *Rigoletto* on the other hand were a different matter. Dexter has now loosened his ties with the Met and taken the title of Producer Adviser. He is contracted until 1984 for one new production a season (next year it will be another triple bill, almost a

companion piece to *Parade*, devoted to Stravinsky and comprising *Le Rossignol*, *Sacre du Printemps* and *Oedipus Rex*, plus the supervision of his revivals.

"I felt the time had come to pull the chair away from the desk and float a little. In any opera house it is administration that is the killer. I've had more than enough of that, had more than enough of the vagaries of singers' sore throats and imminent babies."

"The strike at the start of the season had a crippling effect. No one ever gains from strikes, but there are usually losers. On this occasion they were Jimmy (Levine), Tony (Anthony Bliss, the general administrator), and myself. It annihilated the shape of the programme we had constructed, so that *Parade* became the first true new production instead of the diversions in the middle of the season we had planned."

At the moment Dexter is in London preparing Thomas Dekker's *The Shoemaker's Holiday* for the National Theatre. There are indications that despite his understandable dislike for administrative chores in New York he would like to run a theatre company. He came very close to moving to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario, but the appointment was withdrawn at the last moment on the grounds that the company wanted a native Canadian at the helm.

"I can't say too much about that because the whole affair is likely to go to litigation. But I will state, though, that I was dealing with a board of quite outstanding incompetence. I had a season planned and a letter of agreement, which was then withdrawn."

"But, yes, I would like my own company. As a director of plays or opera you are a gypsy, staying a month or so where your caravan comes to rest. Permanency becomes a luxury, which is why I value my garden house outside New York, with the sea and the dogs, where the weekends are spent. So now it is a matter of who offers me the place at the right time. It could have been the Royal Court a few years back."

"There's a world elsewhere." *Coriolanus*.

John Higgins

Book review

An Open Book By John Huston

(Macmillan, £8.95)

The films of John Huston are more varied than those of most major directors. There is little visual evidence to link them. The dazzling style of his near-perfect 1941 debut, *The Maltese Falcon*, would appear to have little to do with the man who made the overambitious *Moby Dick* in 1956, the absurd *The Bible*... In *The Beginning* in 1966 or who arrived at the bare modesty of *Fat City* in 1972. To surprise us further, his next film will be the musical *Annie*.

This biography, while provid-

ing the facts of his life, endless anecdotes about actors and an authoritative version of the making of his films, reinforces the belief that Huston's main concern has always been to be a director with whom fine actors are pleased to work and, just as important to him, a director who respects the original text in translating a novel or play to the screen.

Huston's reverence for actors undoubtedly stems from his strong friendship with his father, the actor Walter Huston, which drew from Huston the elder one of the high performances of his career, opposite Humphrey Bogart in *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*. And that understanding of actors

helped Huston to guide others through their most memorable roles.

Huston was the first to pair Peter Lorre with Sydney Greenstreet, the sinister Laurel and Hardy of films noirs. There was a series of splendid films with Bogart, topped by an unlikely team of Bogart opposite Katharine Hepburn in *The African Queen*, resulting in acting beyond the sum of their parts. Unexpected casting was also the key to *The Mistral*, successfully linked the disparate talents of Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable and Montgomery Clift.

Where his encouragement of actors has invariably paid dividends, his indulgence of writers

has not always produced a similar return. Arthur Miller's dense script for *The Misfits* had to be overcome by the acting; Truman Capote's version of *Claud Cockburn's Beat the Devil* struggled to hit the right note; and neither Ray Bradbury's script for *Moby Dick* nor Christopher Fry's for *The Bible* could save them from doom.

A third element of Huston's career has been his radical instincts. He became a critic of his own country and American values by default. McCarthyism chased him away from the United States. "I had temporarily at least—stopped being my country"—to Ireland and he maintains a contempt

for those who betrayed their friends. His two wartime documentaries were uncompromising in telling the truth about the misery caused by war.

For such an intelligent and liberate man, who wrote superior scripts early in his career and who adulated the writing of Hemingway and Eugene O'Neill, it is disappointing that this book reads as if transcribed from taped interviews conducted by an anonymous ghost, perhaps the William Read credited in an author's note. A writer of Huston's skill should have either written the book himself or given his blessing to an official biographer.

Nicholas Wapshott

London debuts

The main event in Mark Huggins's programme raised, as good performances usually do, the question of why Fauré is thought to be a pale, illusive composer fit only for minority audiences. This young violinist released all the Op 13 sonata's passion, so that even when the music was moving at floodtide one thought not of his fine technique but of the potency of Fauré's ideas.

Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata, in A major like the Fauré, is music for piano and violin rather than the other way about, and in this work too, Mr Huggins had an excellent keyboard partner in Robert Spilman. The outer movements were aptly downright, almost fierce, and a sense of melodic direction was maintained amid the long and highly decorated central variations.

Most realists nowadays do not consider Saint-Saëns's Introduction... and Rondo Capriccioso highbrow enough to merit their attention, but Mr Huggins played it with an

attractively aggressive sparkle married to exhilarating precision. In Rachmaninov's Vocalise, he displayed a lovely tone, sensitively inflected, and strong feeling for melodic form was again evident in the way the long, originally vocal lines were held aloft. There was a admirable clarity and decisiveness of phrase in Bach's unaccompanied C minor sonata also, and the fugue even generated a dancelike momentum.

Etsuko Terada moved among the Austro-German classics with a more fully justified confidence than many oriental pianists. The sectional form of Mozart's Fantasia K 475 was matched with an air of seeming spontaneity, the richness of its inspiration with a full, warm and thoughtfully varied tone. The initial Molto moderato of Schubert's sonata D 950 became too turbulent too soon but later some very delicate perceptions were evident, as was a grasp of the wide arches of this movement's structure.

Takemitsu's *Les Yeux Clos* of 1979 offered exquisitely cultivated impressionist sounds but without much behind them. It was as well that this was played before, not after Debussy's Images II, which, composed 72 years earlier, used a comparable sort of keyboard writing to considerably more purpose. Far Eastern performers' frequent success with pieces like *Et la Lune descend sur le temple qui fut* tends to confirm the genuineness of Debussy's oriental affinities. Here and in *Cloches et Traverses* Les Feuilles Mortes Terada obtained a luminous clarity that was a joy to hear, and a meaningful differentiation of the several levels of texture. Her fingerwork scintillated, also, in Chopin's Grande Polonaise Op 22, but this piece was shown to have an emotional force that, because of the obvious element of display, is glossed over in many performances.

Max Harrison

Fou Ts'ong Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

For a Sunday afternoon piano recital Fou Ts'ong's programme was ideal. It was not too recent, too virtuosic or too long, and he was rewarded with an almost sold-out hall.

There were some surprises in store, all the same, starting with his unexpectedly bold handling of Mozart. The D minor Fantasia, K 397, emerged almost as demonstratively romantic as if it was Op 31 by Beethoven. In the C major Sonata, K 330, Mr Fou seemed equally anxious to re-

nounce all finicky elegance for the much more basic Amadeus evoked by Peter Shaffer just round the corner. The spirit was invigorating even if the sound itself (except in the Andante) lacked the limpid delicacy of a Curzon or Perlman.

In the past Mr Fou has not been as closely associated with Beethoven as with the composers monopolizing his second half, Chopin and Debussy. So an even bigger surprise for many in his large audience could well have been Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, Op 110, where with simple poise and perfect sense of proportion he got to the heart of things more intimately and movingly than anywhere else in the recital. He found ideal mellowness

of tone for its benignly lyrical first movement, and allowed the Adagio to plod without forcing the melody (pedalling was very subtle here). The resurgence of hope in the fugal episodes was finely graded.

Ardour was the keynote of his Chopin group, most (even if not quite all) of it extremely welcome in the recitalist's A flat Ballade. In the three Mazurkas of op 59, as also in the posthumous C sharp minor Nocturne, he occasionally seemed to forget the eloquence of understatement, though all came from his heart. Debussy's *Suite Bergamasque* brought much brightly dancing fingerwork. It is an early piece, and he was right not to veil its outlines.

LBS/Steinitz St Marylebone

Barry Millington

It is no longer a novel concept that much of Bach's music is underpinned by dance rhythms. But translating that realization into practice in the *St Matthew Passion* requires a certain boldness; it is that that makes Paul Steinitz's annual performance with the London Bach Society an unmissable event for many Bach enthusiasts.

The magnificent choruses that open and close the first part are among the most affected in Dr Steinitz's interpretation. The lit of "Kommt, Tochter" gives notice that the performance is not going to be one of massive Teutonic proportions. But Steinitz shows how an understanding of Bach's harmonic rhythms can reveal the profundity of his inspiration no less, and probably a great deal more, than a more traditional performance of the ponderous kind allows.

If the annual Steinitz Mattheus is now an Institution (the first one was given in 1952), it is not allowed to collect barnacles. Saturday's

performance did not, sadly, use original instruments, but the Steinitz approach to bowing, phrasing and other matters is in tune with the best modern thinking.

Nor, over the years, has he been afraid to encourage non-established talent: Penelope Walker, a Kathleen Ferrier prize-winner, here replaced the indisposed Paul Esswood, and tackled the arduous alto role with a maturity that gave both satisfaction and promise of even better to come.

Stephen Roberts and Jennifer Smith, in the bass and soprano parts, were irreproachable. Mr Roberts's expressive line was heard at its most telling, perhaps, in "Kommt, sussetz Krenz" (with gamba obbligato), while Miss Smith's control made even the three bars of her final contribution a breathtaking moment. She is surely one of the finest singers of the Baroque repertory in this country. Michael Goldthorpe was the tenor, John Noble an insensitive Christus and Ian Partridge an eloquent Evangelist. The LBS were, for the most part, secure and responsive to the text, the Steinitz Bach Players, as always, reliable both as soloists and in ensemble.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

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Cricket

England leaning to the windward side of the Leewards

From John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

Monterey, March 23

The Leeward Islands are proving to be no pushover. When played here this evening, they

played England by 145 runs and

left. On a perfect day the

Leeward Islands were provided

with plenty of entertainment, a

full share of it by the Leeward

Islanders. This being the first

visit by an England side to the

island, it has been a public

holiday. England had to work

hard for their wickets against some

spirited opposition. Stevenson,

successful with the ball in the

first innings, was hit around the

middle of the field. He bowled

pretty well, but he was

there or thereabouts. Balfour

and Butler were excellent in the

field and took a marvelous return

catch, leaving the ball in the

hands of the Leeward Islands.

The Leeward Islands were

followed through, one

handed, and away to his left.

There were numerous contributors

to a good day's cricket.

For the seventh time in his

career Miller reached the nineties

without going on to his hundred.

This time he reached 91 when,

as in three of his other innings,

he ran out of partners. In Lahore

when he made his top score of 98

not out, he was out by a

happened. It was Willis who was

out today, when Dilley joined

Miller. He was 67, having just

scored a sharp century in the

gully. Jackman had batted

altogether for 10 minutes under

two hours before being

bowled by a fast ball.

To Australia last winter there

were times when Dilley was

admirable. In the Test match

in Perth, for example, he was

caught at the wicket off Gid

Hard, an off spinner with good

control and no lack of flight.

Miller has not been out of his

class in the last few

innings without "reaching

the coveted 100."

When he can bat as well as he

did in his last innings, this

way, is the first time he has

captained an England side—that

is ridiculous. He has been

in time in which to play them,

good work and a sound technique.

What he lacks, I am afraid, is

thrust—and, at the end of the

day, the ability to see him

through the net.

The Islanders' reaction to being

90 behind was to try and hit

the cover off the field. This

was a succession of

drives and cuts and

casualties. After Kelly had

been caught at the wicket off

a good bowler, the Leeward

Islanders were out for

third first-class wicket of the

tour.

to go with his fifth first-class

run. Amory and Lewis added 71 in

45 minutes.

It was great fun—totally

uninhibited, marvellously

instinctive, rippingly

wickedly, the bat thrown

at the pitch of the ball. The

Leeward Islands had

rattled along at five an

over when Amory was

third out, at 123, bowled

behind his legs by

Miller, who had also

had Lewis

leg before sweeping.

The Leeward Islands were

then saved from the

sort of collapse which

destroyed their first

innings by the

Leeward Islands. He

hooked both Jackman

and Dilley far over long

leg for six, hammered

Stevenson twice

over mid-off off the

back foot and

twice caused the

Leeward Islands

to appear aggrieved

in that self-righteous

way which cricketers

have. The first time

was when he looked

to be caught off the

middle of the field

but was not

givent out and the

second was when

he looked to be

caught at the

wicket, standing

back to the

bat, but was

not out.

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were then saved

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Dilley far over

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six, hammered

Stevenson

Football

Keegan and Francis assured of places

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

England will be offered a

variety of opportunities

by tomorrow's

friendly international

match against

Spain at Wembley.

Primarily, there is

the chance to

play against the

hosts of next

year's World Cup

final competition.

There are also

opportunities for

players of

unproven

ability as well

as those who

have been

away from the

international

scene.

Above all, the

manager, Ron

Greenwood, will

surely be

delighted that

when he

announces his

team today, Keegan's

name can

appear for the

first time since

last summer's

European

championship

and Francis

can add his

luminous talent

to the attack

after missing 10

games since

he last played

for the national

team. There is

also a

chance to

play against

Spain in

Barcelona

a year ago. If

there is

speculation

surrounding

the other

names in the

squad, these

two seem

assured of their

places.

Mr Greenwood's

clues yesterday

were perplexing

deliberately

to make it

difficult to

predict the

team. It was

possible to

deduce that

there would

be changes

though, with

some injuries

that were

inevitable

and that those

not "100 per

cent" could

not be

included.

Mr Greenwood

was clearly

deliberately

making it

difficult to

predict the

team. It was

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Rugby Union

Wheeler's withdrawal from tour adds to English difficulties

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

The difficulties of the England selectors in finding an adequate front row for the tour to Argentina in May and early June, accentuated at the weekend by news that Philip Blackney is unlikely to go, were magnified yesterday by the withdrawal of Peter Wheeler, the British Lions hooker, said that he, too, could not make himself available.

Wheeler's wife is expected to give birth to their second child in June and he feels that it would not be fair to her to go, during the later stages of her pregnancy. An additional reason, he tells me, is that neither her parents nor his live close to him and she will have some inevitable problems looking after her son who is only 15 months old.

Wheeler leaves Garwicks with the Barbarians this morning en route for the Cathay Pacific Sevens tournament in Hong Kong. He and his Leicester teammates, Clive Woodward and Les Cusworth, will be returning next Tuesday, earlier than the rest of the party, in order to prepare for the Tigers' match four days later against London Scottish in the semi-final round of the John Player Cup.

The loss of Fran Cotton against Wales, of Blackney against Ireland and then a new injury to Blackney, coupled with the French game providing England with some daunting problems in the championship and left us to admire the skill and determination of the selectors in overcoming so many of the difficulties—all this apart from his consistently accurate lineout throwing which, in the wind last Saturday, was remarkable.

The selectors, who were to announce the touring team next Sunday, had to make a difficult choice before they knew about Wheeler's withdrawal. Now the fitness of Andy Simpson becomes even more important. This Sale hooker, England's reserve in the first three championship matches, recently lost the top of a thumb in an unfortunate meeting with a car door. The injury remains "under wraps", but he has been told that he should be able to be playing again in a week or two.

Greenwood new U-23 coach

Dick Greenwood, the former England and Lancashire captain and forward, is the new England Under-23 coach.

Greenwood, who won five caps and was a playing contemporary of Budge Rogers, is now coaching Preston. His first task will be to help Rogers and Mike Davis, the England coach, in supervising the Under-23 squad training with players at Bisham Abbey next Saturday and Sunday.

An England Under-23 side will meet the Dutch Students at Bath on April 1 and then will play the Netherlands at Leicester on April 11.

Racing

Top O'Brien two-year-old moved into isolation

From an Irish Racing Correspondent

Dublin, March 23

The 1981 Irish flat season is hardly a week old and already the virus, which has played such havoc with recent seasons, has struck. Vincent O'Brien, the pre-eminent trainer, has had to pull out of the pre-race at Ballydoyle tomorrow, but his secretary said today there was something in the stable and the owner, Mr. O'Brien, had to be moved into isolation.

As a result, Storm Bird had five consecutive victories, the climax being a win in the William Hill Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket in which he won down the Staircase winner, To-Agori-Mu, by half a length with the rest of the field, including a smart French colt, Miswaki, beaten a long way off.

In his early Irish start Storm Bird had critics as well as supporters, but he kept on winning every race and by the time he went into winter quarters he had established beyond doubt to even the most sceptical that he was Europe's best.

I saw him after racing at Naas on Saturday and he has made up into a handsome colt, well served by Tommy Murphy. He galloped six furlongs and moved very sweetly. As preparation for the 2,000 Guineas, the contest which the Gladness Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday week or the Minsell Stakes at Leopardstown four days later.

Coincidentally Storm Bird was bred, like The Minstrel, by Mr. E. P. Taylor and his pedigree, which many sum up as the best of modern times, was the Canadian Oaks and there seems little doubt that Storm Bird will stay one and a half miles this year.

As a back up O'Brien has Critique, who galloped with Storm Bird on Saturday, and who last year beat a useful field of mares in the Oldbown Maiden Plate at Leopardstown by the stonechasing margin of four lengths before just falling in the Grand Criterion at Longchamp to

Naas, March 23. 1. Crank (7-1) 2. Lamplighter (10-1) 3. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 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Britain and Canada: is it to be a clean break at last?

Within two weeks or so Parliament will be asked, by way of an address to the Queen, to pass an Act the effect of which will be to bring to an end the last constitutional traces of British colonial supremacy over Canada. The controversy which this has caused seems, on the surface, absurd and unrealistic. In every way that matters, Canada has been an independent and sovereign country at least since 1931, when the Statute of Westminster in effect set the Dominion free, or possibly since 1926, when the United Kingdom Government, by the Balfour Declaration, affirmed Canada's *de facto* independence.

Why then does it matter to Britain that Canada now wants to be rid of a constitutional link which has been of no practical importance in sovereignty for a half-century? The UK is happy to relinquish its anomalous constitutional control, and virtually all Canadians want the tie to be broken.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, however, was not satisfied with merely asking the United Kingdom Parliament to send Canada's constitution home to Ottawa, something which could be achieved in a simple one-page Act, which would have been through the Commons and the House of Lords on the nod, in a day though it would then leave Canada without an agreed procedure for amendment. The Canadian Government had therefore asked the Bill to be amended to pass a Canadian Constitution Act, of 65 sections, which includes a "Charter of Rights and Freedoms" as well as procedures for amending the Constitution.

Of the 10 provinces of Canada, six of them object strongly to the contents of the Constitution. Only two of them are positively in support of it.

The governments of the dissatisfied provinces have been active in trying to persuade the British Government, MPs, and the House of Commons, that the proposal should not be given to a request which has not only the majority of the provinces against it, but also, so the polls have recently shown, a majority of all Canadians. An internal Canadian political dispute has been exported to Westminster, and no one here quite knows what to do about it.

There are now three main documents setting out versions of what the constitutional position is understood to be. On the British side, this is the report of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on the role of Parliament on the issue (the Kershaw report). The government of Canada has now issued a sharp response to Kershaw, and there is also, as the only judicial intervention to date, the opinion of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, given last month. That court split 3-2, with the majority agreeing with the Federal Government's view that there is no constitutional requirement to consult the provinces. Judgments are awaited from the appeal courts of Newfoundland and Quebec as well, but they are unlikely to be delivered before the Canadian government makes its formal request to the Queen.

Surprisingly, no appeal has yet been lodged with the Federal Supreme Court against the Manitoba decision, but even if the Supreme Court were to be brought into the dispute, there is no question of the political momentum being interrupted to wait—perhaps for several months—for the judges to make up their minds.

The basic constitutional issue is simple, though its sub-plots are extraordinarily complex. It can be put in a number of ways. Has the British Parliament the right to change the constitution without the British government, or Parliament, suggesting that they first had to be satisfied that the provinces had been consulted, or, even further, that they had agreed?

Indeed, on a few notable occasions, such requests have been made in the face of public opposition by one or more provinces. Yet the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom have never concerned themselves about the existence or extent of provincial consultation or consent.

This was the view of the majority of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Chief Justice Freedman analysed the 21 amendments so far requested, and concluded that the United Kingdom, and consequently there had been no instance of a refusal by the United Kingdom to enact a requested amendment because of provincial objections, and that there had been numerous instances of amendments being passed by the United Kingdom without there had been no agreement or prior consultation with them.

The two minority judges came to the opposite conclusion. It was a principle of constitutional law, Mr. Justice O'Sullivan said, that the federal government "does not have the right to initiate or to obtain any constitutional

amendment which would affect the fundamental terms of the (Canadian) union without the consent of all the provinces". Pointing out that under the Canadian federal structure, sovereignty was vested in the federal government, as well as, over their own affairs, in the provinces, he went on: "... in all matters pertaining to federal power, when the Queen acts, she must act on the advice of her federal ministers. In all matters pertaining to provincial power... she must act on the advice of her provincial ministers. In matters affecting both, she must act on the advice of both federal and provincial ministers. It would be unconstitutional to act except on the advice of responsible ministers."

Mr. Justice O'Sullivan's conclusion was that all the provinces had to agree before a valid request could be made to the United Kingdom. The Kershaw committee did not go quite as far as that. It decided that there was no constitutional necessity for all the provinces to agree, and suggested instead on a formula (which the Canadians themselves intend using for amendments to their Constitution in future) which, it claimed, would reveal the "clearly expressed wishes of Canada as a whole". The request to Westminster would have to have the support of the two largest provinces (Quebec and Ontario) two of the four western provinces, and two of the four Atlantic provinces (subject to

them having a certain aggregate population).

The Canadian Government has been severely critical of the Kershaw committee's methodology, its lack of expertise, and its reasoning. It accuses the committee of misunderstanding both Canada's internal constitution and Canadian-British relations, and alleges that most of the evidence on which it based its conclusions was one-sidedly provincialist, and that the guidance given to the committee by British academics was neither impartial nor expert.

It takes particular issue with Kershaw on a number of constitutional points. Kershaw laid considerable stress on a Canadian White Paper of 1965, which laid down as a general principle that "the Canadian Parliament will not request an amendment directly affecting federal-provincial relations without prior consultation and agreement with the provinces". It then continued: "This principle did not emerge as early as others but since 1907, and particularly since 1930, has gained increasing recognition and acceptance. The nature and degree of provincial participation in the amending process, however, have not lent themselves to easy definition." The Canadian government sees those last two sentences as proving exactly the opposite conclusion to that drawn by Kershaw, and as showing that there is no constitutional requirement for consultation and agreement.

Finally and uncompromisingly the federal government emphasises the political consequences: if the advice offered by the Kershaw committee were to be followed, it "would prolong Canada's constitutional impasse indefinitely, and would seriously jeopardise relations between the two countries". Kershaw's assertion that its recommendations, if adopted, would not constitute an interference in Canadian internal affairs is firmly contradicted. It would, the Canadian government says, amount to casting aside one of the Commonwealth's most fundamental precepts, the principle of equality between national parliaments.

In the end, whatever the constitutional complexities, Mrs. Thatcher may have to make a political decision. If there were to be a free vote in the House of Commons, the result would be extremely difficult to predict, but there would be at least a possibility that the Commons (or even the Lords) would reject Canada's request. That would precipitate a most serious breach between Britain and Canada. Mrs. Thatcher's alternative would be to impose a three-line whip, which some reports emanating from Canada suggest she has promised Prime Minister Trudeau to do.

Whatever the result, millions of Canadians are going to be angry with Britain's role. The dispute is not one of Britain's making, but it is not one from which the Government and Parliament can emerge unscathed.

Marcel Berlins



Pierre Trudeau: not satisfied with the Canadian constitution merely being sent home to Ottawa.

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Marcel Berlins

Eric Heffer

Mother knew all about the New Party

Events of the past few weeks compelled me to thumb through *Testament of Experience*, by Shirley Williams' mother, Vera Brittain. I remembered that she had written something particularly apt about the New Party, a breakaway group from the Labour Party in 1931.

These were her words: "Most of them will probably be of the aristocratic, advanced Tory type; progressives who don't like the proletariat." Written today, they could apply equally to most members of the Council for Social Democracy.

In her book Vera Brittain also gave clues to her daughter's character and attitudes to life when she wrote: "As she grew out of infancy she became a dynamo of energy; she never walked when she could run and she climbed everything"; further, that Shirley "never knew defeat until under 23, she began a series of attempts to surmount adverse majorities in Tory constituencies".

Shirley Williams is not alone among the Social Democrats in not knowing and certainly not gracefully accepting defeat. Until the past few years she and her friends have always been on the winning side in the Labour Party and they simply cannot stand being defeated and finding themselves in a minority position. That is surely the basic reason for their defection from Labour's ranks.

Most industrial workers have to accept constant defeats in the harsh economic world in which they live. It was this very hardship which led working people to form trade unions, out of which came the Labour Party.

Political parties cannot be created out of thin air. They must have deep roots among the people, and while groups such as the Social Democrats can be financially assisted by wealthy individuals, they must have genuine roots they will wither and die.

I had hoped to ignore the Social Democrats but cannot because of the enormous organized publicity they are receiving. Their long drawn-out public agony on whether they will or whether they won't has produced the headlines and widespread media coverage.

What every political pundit must surely be waiting to know is what this group believes in. There have been a number of versions, from Roy Jenkins' radio comment that socialism was not a word he had used for years, to David Owen saying they would continue to be socialists.

Despite Tory taunts, I have the real alternative central objective is full employment. To achieve that, government will have to increase public expenditure, bring down inflation and will be accompanied by a comprehensive and powerful set of measures to create jobs. If we are to do things right, then a measure of democratic planning is essential and this is achieved only when country's basic industries are organized through varying of social and public ownership. The Labour Party must create a society the opposite to that of "butcher's capitalism", as Williams tried to suggest would be.

International agreements have to be sought so that European policy, and the expansion of their economies, cause of past painful experience a tight rein must be on international capital movements to prevent a flight of capital overseas. An investment fund would channel North Atlantic revenues and funds industry. North Sea oil, if fore, would have to be in public ownership. In a democratic society, must be extended and developed. I think that work, which will require a wide time off study, longer holidays, and voluntary retirement and introduction of a 35-hour work week. These are some of the policies. We must now wait to see what the social democrats have to offer.

The author is Labour MP Walton, Liverpool.

socialists. The two policy which began to unite the public belief in proportion presentation, which they with the Liberals, the Communist Party and Arthur Gill, and their total control to the European Commission.

Recently, Dr. Owen said that it is the Social Democrats who are still in fact Labour's 1979 election target and not the Labour Party. This argument, however, exceedingly thin one considers their past performance. The manifesto it clear that Labour did want a replacement to P. I. said: "In 1979, I announced any intention of moving towards the production of a new generation of nuclear power or a successor to the Polaris Nuclear Force, I have our belief that this best course for Britain."

Dr. Owen further argued the House of Commons that the cruise missile could be a Polaris replacement which is the very opposite Labour's view.

Mr. Christopher Brocklebank, undoubtedly a strong deal of courage in over to the Social Democrats. However, he is not a de socialist and by joining Social Democrats he has posed that group's true nature—a centre party unionism—a centre party unionism—and describes the other party.

Williams said that troubles are mainly created, born of rigid class antagonism. It is that Britain is a deeply class society in which who rule basically get privileges from the ownership of the means of production and exchange. One is really determined rid of the class system. I do not think it is done only by shifting class power, but by giving the class power to the people.

Certainly, as Mrs. Williams suggests, small business should be helped and encouraged and inventors every assistance. But the long been Labour's policy is therefore saying that new. If we are to do things right, then a measure of democratic planning is essential and this is achieved only when country's basic industries are organized through varying of social and public ownership. The Labour Party must create a society the opposite to that of "butcher's capitalism", as Williams tried to suggest would be.

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The author is Labour MP Walton, Liverpool.

Bernard Levin

I name the innocent men

My direct knowledge of the matter, there have at all times been at least three men in the highest ranks of Britain's Intelligence Services who were not working for the Soviet Union.

I can, and shall, be more precise. I know of a total of 14 men and three women who, during the years in question, were employed by MI6 and at least 11 who worked for MI6, who were not living Soviet agents, and who never gave secret information to our enemies. I have good reason to believe that there were even more members of the Intelligence Services in this position, but I have deliberately confined myself to those cases in which I have first-hand knowledge.

Let no one take comfort in the belief that the people I refer to were lowly clerks or humble messengers, with access only to trivial information; I am obliged to reveal that on more than one occasion the respective heads of both MI5 and MI6 themselves were not working for the Russians. Moreover, the appointments they made to the

most senior and sensitive posts within their organizations included others in a like position and some, indeed, who never contemplated treachery.

But it is even worse than that. We are all familiar by now with the role of the "sleeper"—the Soviet agent who, until instructed by his foreign masters, takes no action at all on their behalf (sometimes for many years or even decades), carrying out his "cover" duties conscientiously and committing treason only when it is required of him, perhaps in the form of a single, specific deed. Well, it is clear that even among those employed by MI5 and MI6 who were not active and persistent traitors throughout their careers, there were several who were not even "sleepers".

Nor does even that exhaust the list of the British Intelligence Service's "innocent" men. It was plainly riddled—nay, honeycombed—with loyalty to Britain. I have said that many of the people I have in mind never even contemplated working for our enemies. But there were others, some of them were never even approached by

Soviet agents, and among these would be several who would have resisted such approaches if they had been made.

Of course it will be pointed out that those I am referring to formed only a small proportion of the total number of those working in this crucial field during those years; even in the upper reaches of Intelligence they were heavily outnumbered by those who cheerfully and doggedly went about their work of helping the Soviet Union in any way they could, and sought no reward for what they did. That is perfectly true, and we should certainly bear in mind when we feel our evasive, though their treachery justifiable anger aroused against the minority in their midst. But it cannot excuse the actions of that minority; moreover, it must inevitably call in question the judgment of the majority, evidence that the Intelligence Service cannot be doubted. It has to be asked plainly: what were the mass of Soviet agents in MI5 and MI6 doing all those years when—perhaps down the corridors of the Intelligence Service, possibly even in the same room—there were men

and women cunningly going about their work of serving Britain? Did none of the majority ever suspect anything, did no odd behaviour on the part of a colleague ever prompt the thought that an investigation, however discreet, ought to be set in motion?

I fear that the answer to that question is the old one: there were suspicions, there were actions that cried out for enquiries to be made, yet the "old boy network" went into action, even if only unconsciously, every time. I am far from condemning altogether the feelings that prompt such "cover-up" instincts. It is easy to see how the argument presents itself. "What, did you know of a man who was so loyal to Britain? But I was at school with him, at Oxford, too; I knew him through and through, he's married to my cousin—the very thought of him not working for the Russians is simply preposterous." And so the unexplained oddness of behaviour is ignored, the puzzling absence at a crucial time forgotten, the taste for Soviet policy, expressed in an unguarded moment, put down to mere lovable eccentricity.

But, dear boy, we were counting on you betraying us...



But in this field too, compromise is not, and should not be, a cardinal virtue. The safety and security of the Soviet Union could have been at stake, and nothing can excuse or mitigate the shame and disgrace of those who, trusted and confident, and appointed to the most sensitive and influential posts, continued for years on end to serve Britain loyally without ever looking at the obvious quality of their behaviour, let alone its potential, or even actual, consequences.

Matters cannot be left here. I said that I had proof of my charges, documentary proof, and so I have. I have refrained from "naming names" today,

LONDON DIARY

Now is the time for one good man...

Yesterday's announcement in the paid columns of this and other newspapers that the Social Democrats are looking for a chief executive for their fledgling party at £20,000 a year will undoubtedly attract a tidal wave of applications, but I doubt if any of them will be from the existing party bureaucrats.

Political considerations apart, the salary is not really enough to attract, for example, Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. As Labour's senior paid official, he is already on a salary of £20,135, with a not unpleasant office in Watworth Road. I think he can safely be ruled out.

They might do better among the ranks of Conservative Central Office. Not of course the party chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, who is comfortably supplied with the reads from a

number of sources, including directorships of Trusthouse Forte and Pirelli. Central Office has not really had a senior bureaucrat since the untimely death of their former director-general, Michael Wolff, in 1975.

The nearest they have to a full-time executive nowadays is Alan Howarth, one of the party vice-chairmen, who is in charge of the Smith Square headquarters. But you never know; the Social Democrats might find possible recruits in the lower echelons of Central Office, where 40 redundancies have recently been declared, not to mention a total wage freeze for the current year.

They might do better over at Liberal headquarters, where funds are tight. The present chief executive of the party organization is Hugh Jones, whose salary is confidential but which I am assured by the man himself is "minimal"; my intelligent guess is that it is less than half what the new party is offering. But Jones assured me yesterday: "This job for me: there is no chance of me being lured away."

Shutter bug

More Social Democratic news. I know there is little love lost between the emergent centrists and the Labour Party, but things really came to a parting of the ways over the weekend in Islington after the Labour mayor and five councillors deserted the True People's Party for the Liberal cause.

Yesterday, the north London air was thick with charges of KGB tactics, camera spying and of binoculars being trained on friends turned foe.



people who came to my party to exclude them from the general management committee" and a feeling that the whole

thing is slightly ridiculous ("We thought of going outside to line up for a school photograph"), Lear cannot decide whether to take the incident seriously.

A distinctly embarrassed Sawyer was trying to pass the whole thing off as a joke yesterday. No photographs were taken, he claims. "They were pointing binoculars at us so I started playing about and pointing a camera at them." He does concede, however: "We were looking to see who was there."

And just in case there was a film in the camera, Lear is offering a complete guest list of his party in return for the negatives. Now what could be fairer than that?

retired diplomat, mastermind of Hellenophiles, presented prizes won in my recent competition inviting readers to compose an encomium celebrating Greece's entry into the EEC.

You will recall that entries had to be composed of English words derived from Greek. Sir David observed, in the light of a recent sexual scandal which has descended upon a fellow retired diplomat, that Greek has provided not only most of the technical terms of literary criticism, but also the names for most of the less appealing vices of the flesh.

I have had many letters from readers anxious to savour some further entries (and one or two telephone calls from disaffected entrants who thought they should have won) so in response to popular demand I give you the second and third prizewinners.

Mrs H. R. Halliwell of Weston, Hertfordshire, collected a copy of L. R. Palmer's magisterial, authoritative and expensive work *The Greek Language*, for a clever parody of Keats:

"Thou sympathetic scene of history, Thou polychrome paradise of demes, Kaleidoscope of Atridean mystery, Thou catalog'st a myriad of themes:

What musical and lyric enigmas Re-echo round this sphere of ethnic schemes, Eclipsed by metrical and rhythmic paeans? What characters are these? What the technical terms of literary criticism, but also the names for most of the less appealing vices of the flesh.

Third prize of a bottle of seven-star Greek brandy went to E. K. Stoppard of Oxford for the best piece of prose:

"The ideas of archaic Hellas, in the spheres of poetry, drama, music, rhetoric and philosophy—what a catalogue!—are now European ideals. But because of geography the Hellenic historical scene has been Asia and the Aegean, not the Atlantic Ocean nor the Celtic barbarians.

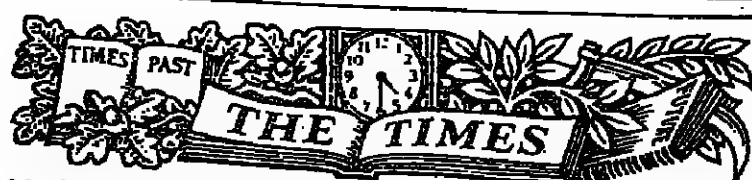
lems for Hellas, political and economically, during metamorphosis into European policy; and th will be parallel problem for Europe too. But Hellene is energetic; sophisticated: he is a technician; he is a democrat. Th and he is no agonist. There will be no contrast. There will be Hellas Europe, a Europe in Hell. Let the chorus practise hymns of thanks."

Again my thanks to all who submitted panegyrics. And brainstorming in this sun soon, although I fear I shall back to my usual prize of fiver.

I wish I had seen the *Fl* documentary on *Lord* schools previewed on a broadcasting page the other day. "Is the *FLA*, which harnessed capital punishment, its schools, flying in the face of parents' wishes?" I do know about parents, but know a few teachers who would welcome it back.

Alan Hamilton

There will be critical prob-



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BRITAIN'S SOARING RATES

The rate of inflation is down into single figures and recent pay settlements are following it down. But local authority rates next year are to be 20 per cent higher on average than this year. In cities where the actual burden on the ratepayer is heaviest, increases are to be greater still: the average increase in London will be over £100, more than four times that in the English shire counties. Mr Michael Heseltine can rely on a sure response from voters and ratepayers when he attacks local government for profligacy as he did once more last night.

The sense that the pain and suffering of the rest of the community are being mocked by a conspiracy of irresponsible council treasurers must tend to undermine hopes that the suffering may eventually be fruitful. It is emptying easy to make a scapegoat of local government, and here is obvious political capital to be gained from doing so two months before local elections. But the oversimplifications involved risk creating an impression that there is a basic and general conflict of objectives between local and national government, which threatens to frustrate the aims of public policy, and that the national interest requires the Government to act to ring the councils to heel. Mr Heseltine last night drew back a little from his intemperate hinting of last weekend, but he

did not resist the temptation to make scapegoats.

A certain amount of conflict is inherent in the system, as in any relationship between bodies accountable to different electorates. Any Government looks with legitimate anxiety towards the one quarter of public expenditure which is dispensed at the discretion of the councils. Any Chancellor wants to see local budgets contribute to a fall in inflation by adopting his own optimistic predictions about the inflation rate; any borough treasurer wants to cushion himself against deficit, remembering what has come of Chancellors' predictions in the past. If central grant underestimates actual need, the excess falls in its entirety on the rates, imposing a disproportionate percentage rise on them.

This year the usual tensions have been multiplied by the unpredictable vagaries of Mr Heseltine's ill-conceived grant system, and by the multitude of successive spending targets proclaimed by the Government. The crisis in public spending is extreme, and it is right and proper that the local as well as the national sector should make its contribution. In manpower terms, Mr Heseltine rightly pointed out that local government is still not making savings even on the limited scale achieved by the Civil Service: few will believe that it is all sinew and no fat which has

escaped. But he gave only grudging credit to the fact that actual spending on the local level has been falling steadily since 1979 while central spending has been rising, and that in almost all years almost all councils have met the targets that Governments have requested.

It is not in the treasurers' departments that the most serious problems of local government lie. The basic problem is one of political control, and its acute effects are concentrated in a relatively small number of large metropolitan authorities. Partly because of the institutional power enjoyed by council employees' unions and partly because the rating system in those areas shields most electors from the financial consequences of their representatives' extravagance, a dangerous problem of accountability has arisen. Weakened contact with the electorate also gives the opportunity for the inroads made so successfully by the extreme left in the Labour parties of several large cities. These problems, among others, have led both Labour and Conservative parties to declare that they oppose rating as a tax—though neither has proposed a wholly convincing alternative. But the erosion of accountability leaves local government more and more vulnerable to attacks on its autonomy.

RISKS IN ANGOLAN ADVENTURES

It was to be expected that the South African government would do its utmost to influence the formulation of the new Reagan policy for southern Africa. The South African generals and intelligence officers; Mr Dirk Jurgens has explained the prospects for a United Nations-supervised election in Namibia; and Mr Jonas Savimbi is expected in Washington this week to report on the strength of potential of his guerrillas' assistance to the Angolan communist government in the strategic southern highlands that surround Namibia.

They, and no doubt other South African voices in Washington, take their cue from Mr Reagan's past statements which loudly emphasize the importance of South Africa to the eastern camp in an East-West struggle. It was the expectation at these sympathetic noises could be translated into overtly South African policies after Mr Reagan's election that strengthened Pretoria's resolve about the Geneva conference for implementing the western arm of a Namibian cease-fire elections. The Reagan administration is rightly determined to oppose actively further encroachments by Russia or Cuba in areas of vital western interest. The problem is to apply this otherwise unexceptionable strategy to the local complexities of Africa, Latin America or Africa. In Africa, Angola's reliance on Cubans and Russians cannot be separated from the underlying struggle of black Africa and its allies against South Africa and its apartheid structure. South Africa's policy is to arrive much as it now is for as long as possible—and indefinitely if that is possible. The current election campaign makes clear that South Africa's survival and the maintenance of its racial policy are seen as one and the same objective. To survive, white

South Africa relies on its immense economic strength—overwhelming strength in relation to its neighbours—and its considerable military power; but Pretoria's long-standing ambition is to have American endorsement for its stance (much as Israel has had). It is this that gives Washington its leverage.

When Washington was co-operating with its allies in getting a settlement in Namibia, even at the risk of installing a communist-influenced Swapo regime in Namibia, Pretoria was reluctantly along with the plan, hoping that thereafter it would have American backing in the final stage. Now that Mr Reagan seems to place his priorities on stopping communism on the Namibian border or even inside Angola, Pretoria naturally presses the advantages of what is its own preferred policy for African survival.

The western plan, if the United States returns to it, has obvious risks. An eventual victory at the polls for Swapo would appear another advance for Russian influence which would be a blow to the prestige of the Reagan administration and the west's posture as well as to South Africa and its security. But it does not follow that Swapo, if it won, would promptly hand the strategic Namibian coastline to the Soviet Union, or deny its strategic minerals to the west. Namibia would long remain as much a prisoner of the South African economy as Mr Mugabe complains Zimbabwe still is—and asks the west for £750m to break free. African governments can be socialist without wishing to be carapaws for Russian ambitions. Nevertheless the weakness of the western plan always was that Russia would claim the credit and offer aid for the final assault on white South Africa to which black sentiment everywhere looks forward.

Mr Reagan's alternative is to put pressure on Angola. The South African generals have

scored considerable successes against Swapo in the border war by search and destroy missions deep into Angola. They envisage American support for the Savimbi forces fighting the Angola regular army "structured" by Cubans as a way of finally eliminating Swapo's bases. With Swapo forces thus neutralised Pretoria could hope that Namibia would settle down under Turnhalle leadership. American direct aid (in addition to South African) to Savimbi—assuming this is logistically possible—could make his tribal war a much more credible threat to Luanda.

The object of such a policy would presumably be to induce Angola to consider a comprehensive settlement for the whole region, under which it would reduce its dependence on Cuba and Russia and require Swapo to end its guerrilla war in return for the independence of Namibia and security for itself. It has attractions, but the Luanda government would certainly have to be very hard-pressed to accept a plan that other African states would call a sell-out. Moreover, to Pretoria the main object of such a settlement would be to frustrate the sort of United Nations-supervised elections that would install Swapo in power.

The problem for the West is, as ever, in seeking to curb Russian expansion, to avoid siding with South African apartheid against black Africa. The virtue of the West's Namibian plan was that it again postponed the evil day of choosing between black Africa and white South Africa. Even the vetoing of sanctions will not cast that die finally. The risk is that intervention in the Namibia-Angola war might do so. Hitherto the United States has been able to put pressure on South Africa, and can claim indirect credit for some liberalization in labour and social policy there. But to tie itself to Pretoria's chariot wheels would be a drastic reversal.

JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN A TRADE

The proposal under discussion in the Government which would enable jobless teenagers to join the army for six months is bound to attract adverse comment on the grounds that it shows up the limits of the Government's approach to unemployment. There will doubtless be reference to "work camps" or "press gangs" and mere speculation about conscription. It may be true that youth unemployment—like war—is too serious a business to be left to the generals; it is also too serious a business for even the generals to be left out of it.

The growth of youth unemployment has obviously accompanied the general rise in unemployment used by the world recession. It may not at first glance merit preferential treatment over other groups, at least for economic reasons. In the short term, for instance, it might be argued that the most damaging loss to the British economy comes from the forced idleness of so many young men and women thrown out of work, and it is to their employment that we should look to get the economy moving again. However, the social and economic disadvantages of youth unemployment are very marked, and become more so the further ahead one looks into the future. The first place, the transition from school to working life is an enormously significant and formative period of a person's life. It is true that the vast majority of school-leavers still seem to be managing to effect

this transition successfully; but an increasing proportion of young people is now finding the moment that they become full citizens of our industrial society blighted by the fact that society seems to have no need of them. The social consequences of this alienation may not show up immediately in the conventional indices of the economy, or in voting figures, or even in social trends, but it is there. It cannot be healthy for so many young people to have no obvious social or economic motive to find a constructive role in society.

The second underlying disadvantage of youth unemployment is an economic one. There is no point in the notorious "shake out" theory of unemployment—envisioning the release of human resources from old industries into newer and more productive ones—if much of those resources are untrained and by then untrainable. The youth of today is the seed corn of our industrial and economic future. Britain's eventual economic and social health will only be achieved on the basis of an educated, trained, flexible and mobile work force. Industrial training of all kinds is the essential element in that achievement, and therefore all attempts to tackle the problem of youth unemployment should have a real trade training requirement built into them.

It is sometimes argued, however, that it would be pointless to train young people in skills they might never use. Nevertheless West Germany has found its compulsory apprenticeship

schemes enables young people trained to be better placed than those who are not trained. It is in this context that the military training establishment is so important. Scattered about the country is a network of establishments given over to trade and technical training for recruits to the armed forces. The methods and expertise of that training are recognized to be unrivalled by civilian industry. Why should it not be put to the service of a wider community than the small band of recruits who join up each year? The armed forces have become too exclusive in their attitude to recruitment and part-time service. They tend to think that a trained technician is lost when he leaves the military, instead of recognizing that if he retains some reserve liability for recall in an emergency, the civilian economy gains his skills, while they are not lost to the military. The scheme to send jobless teenagers into the Army to learn a trade could be a modest start towards a massive reappraisal of the way the armed forces could contribute to the future industrial health of the country.

Such a scheme would not of course cope on its own with the overall crisis of youth unemployment. Only a more imaginative approach to all apprenticeship and retraining schemes—if necessary over the institutionalized misgivings and conservatism of the CBI and the TUC alike—can hope to contain the threat that youth unemployment will inflict on our futures.

Breaking the Civil Service deadlock

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH

Sir, If the Civil Service unions are not careful they will damage a good cause and harm a good name. No one understands their feelings over this dispute or upholds their cause better than I do. At the same time I deplore attempts (The Times, March 20, and advertisement in the Financial Times, March 20) to disrupt the nation's essential revenues by encouraging business unlawfully to "hold on" to PAYE and National Insurance deductions from workers' pay packets until the strike is over and "use their money to improve their cash flow".

It has evidently come to take this dispute in hand before the situation goes from bad to worse. The relationship between Crown servants and ministers is unique. All are part of our system of democratic government under the sovereignty of Parliament. The responsibilities of government for staff management are interlocked with management of the economy and the direction of the affairs of the nation.

Before the Priestley commission reported in 1955 it was almost impossible to separate the two. This caused constant friction. The Priestley formula of fair comparability, combined with an official research unit to make it sound and workable, was designed to end this dichotomy. I was chairman of the union side of the Whitely Council which agreed it all with the Chancellor of the day, so I have a personal interest in how this arrangement has served the public service for 25 years.

Now it has gone. Suddenly the Government swept away this shield against unjustly making the Civil Service "an example" in pursuit of political or economic aims. The review almost completed by the Pay Research Unit for 1981 was stopped and the evidence collected was withheld from the unions (and a

court case to obtain it was unsuccessful). Ministers offered less than half the pay award which that evidence was believed to support, and the right to go to arbitration was refused. Only vague indications were given of a revised formula for fixing Civil Service pay for the future. No wonder the Civil Service, from top to bottom, is up in arms.

Nevertheless this does not excuse any action against the state which may stir up public hostility or raise serious constitutional issues. It does, however, call for exceptional steps to heal the breach and restore confidence. This, I suggest, is now the duty of Parliament itself. Fortunately there is a suitable means of doing so readily at hand in the Select Committee for the Treasury and the Civil Service, under the able chairmanship of Mr Edward du Cane, MP, a senior Privy Councillor.

While a select committee would not be an arbitrator, they could at least study the cause of the dispute, take evidence, particularly on the principles to be followed in the near future, and report their conclusions to the House as speedily as possible. It would be desirable and probably essential for the Civil Service unions to suspend all strike action meanwhile. The ultimate responsibility for the fair treatment of the Civil Service rests with Parliament.

It is, therefore, constitutionally a proper course now to remove the dispute from Whitehall to Westminster. Continuation of strike action to beat the Government's attempt to reduce public administration to a shambles offers no way out.

Have the leaders of the unions the will to explore this line of thought immediately, and will ministers respond if they do?

I hope that the select committee may feel that this is an occasion for taking the initiative themselves.

I am, etc.,

ROUGHTON OF SOWERBY, House of Lords, March 23.

Implications of university economies

From Mr Anthony O'Hara

Sir, The Headmaster of University College School writes today (March 18) of hysteria in the vice-chancellors' response to the proposed cuts in university expenditure, claiming by implication that the universities show little sense of the realities of life in the 1980s. He speaks of the universities having been filled in the 1960s with "instant lecturers" and asks how their productivity is assessed.

What is really at issue here which, depressingly, has not been publicly recognized even by the Minister of Education or the Committee of the University Grants Committee, is the nature of university education itself. Are the universities to strive to be complex collaborative communities, to use Leavis's phrase, in which real attempts are made to grapple with the deepest problems of nature and of human life and emotion, and to pass on to others the standards and discipline involved in such grappling, or are they to be regarded as additional centres of industrial development and training? The suggestion (reported in The Times, March 15) that many academics like to be judged in terms of outside research contracts implies that academics themselves often favour the latter view, but this should surely not be allowed to become part of accepted policy as such.

Productivity (as opposed to quality) is a concept not at home in a university of the former type, and this is where the Headmaster betrays his prejudice. Instant lecturers I have never seen, but I have seen a few of the sort. They certainly are filled with high productivity but do not indicate work of the quality of, say, Socrates or Wittgenstein, who, incidentally, would both have failed most current tests of productivity.

What I fear is that in "the real world" of the 1980s, vocationally oriented courses in subjects such as bridge building, business studies, sound recording, hotel management and tourism will be encouraged at the expense of good university departments in such "non-productive" disciplines as archaeology, theology, Russian studies, classics and oriental languages, without there being any genuine national debate on the underlying philosophy.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY O'HARA, University of Surrey, Guildford, March 18.

From Mr Geoffrey Strickland

Sir, A lot has been said about the damage that will be done by massive closures in our universities. I wonder whether the extent of the damage has been fully realised, or the extent to which the univer-

sities themselves have been agents in their own destruction.

The Robbins report of 1963, whose recommendations were welcomed by universities and government alike, laid down the criteria by which universities should be judged. The same criteria will now determine whether or not they are going to survive. There is in fact only one criterion and that is student choice.

In its opening paragraphs, the Robbins committee confessed its inability to judge the question of "national need". Throughout the report it consistently refrained from distinguishing between or even naming particular university disciplines. Those school leavers with the appropriate A-level qualifications would go to the university of their choice, and no other guiding principle was laid down, this could only mean what it has meant in practice, that student choice would dictate which disciplines and which universities would grow and thrive.

Seeking presumably to arouse the least possible disension, the committee said nothing, whatever to indicate that some university disciplines might be intrinsically more valuable than others and, for this reason alone, more beneficial to the nation and the public at large.

Now academically valuable as well as nationally useful subjects like Russian are to be axed, while far softer options survive. The terrible decline of the British university over the past 20 years will be readily accepted.

A new Robbins report is needed more desperately than ever and this time it should be the work of a committee which is not afraid to tell us which particular university studies the nation ought to be prepared to support.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE STRICKLAND, Department of French Studies, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, Berkshire, March 19.

From Mr M. B. Gleave

Sir, The response to Mr W. Wright (March 17) is that if the Government gave to its university teachers the same treatment that it has given to its civil servants they would be some 40 per cent better off. On the other hand, if the civil servants had been treated the same way as university teachers there might be no need for the further savage cuts about to be imposed on the universities.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL B. GLEAVE, Baldwin Croft, 36 Church Road, Levensall, Preston, March 18.

Medical school threat

From Sir John Ellis and others

Sir, We have been astonished at authoritative press reports that London University committees have recommended a reorganisation of medical schools which would involve the decline or closure of the basic medical science faculty at the London Hospital Medical College. This provides all the preclinical teaching in what is the only medical school in the East End of London.

Operating at lower cost per student than any other preclinical school in London except King's, nevertheless, it provides an efficient modern integrated teaching programme for both medical and dental students of the college. This is made possible by our immediate proximity to clinical buildings of the college, and our accommodation, which has been greatly improved by a recent but highly effective new building completed six years ago and by additional teaching facilities since then. Research, integrating basic and clinical science, is also highly active and productive; recent results of it include major findings about the causes of coronary heart disease, cot deaths and genetic disorders.

The University Grants Committee has purchased land, and has funds

available, for a single building capable of taking more than twice our present preclinical intake on a nearby site between our Mile End clinical facilities and the science departments of Queen Mary College. This would further improve our high cost-effectiveness and provide an exceptionally favourable scientific and medical group for the future in East London.

We realise that the present recommendations only represent another round of advice to the Senate, but there are now signs that hurried decisions may be made before the full facts are known. The East End of London, which has been served by this college and hospital for over 200 years, has exceptional clinical needs and opportunities for medical education. It would be disastrous if decisions affecting the entire future of medical and dental education in the area were taken without due consideration.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. KEATINGE, J. M. LEEDSHAM, D. COHEN, H. D. RITCHIE, K. W. CROSS, R. W. TAYLOR, R. DUCKWORTH, D. W. VENE, F. R. JOHNSON, E. S. WATKINS, N. J. JOHNSON, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, E1.

Disarmament: effects and alternatives

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Mr Frank Allaun (March 14), writing as Chairman of Labour Action for Peace, proposes what he calls a "limited step" in disarmament—that the "countries of Western Europe" should unilaterally renounce nuclear arms. It is not clear whether he means only that European nations with independent nuclear forces of their own—Britain and France—should discontinue them, or that, in addition, western European nations, including our own, should also reject United States nuclear forces stationed in their own countries—including, presumably, United States nuclear warheads for their own delivery systems, as provided at present.

If he means only the former, Mr Allaun cannot very convincingly write, as he does, "We would not be involved in the immoral act of wiping out, at the touch of a button, millions of innocent civilian lives in another country". Nato's strategy is one of deterrence of war—and of nuclear attack—by possession of the means to retaliate: and if we renounce our nuclear forces, we share responsibility for its strategic policy. The sort of disassociation Mr Allaun implies is not open to an ally.

If, however, Mr Allaun means (and I suspect that he does) that western European nations should renounce the presence of United States nuclear forces and nuclear warheads (and there is little rational basis for differentiation between one sort and another, whatever the attempts to place cruise missiles, for instance, in a particular category) then Mr Allaun must know that this is really a call to dissolve the Atlantic Alliance. One cannot simultaneously enjoy the security provided by a powerful ally, and deny to that ally the means to discharge the tasks security demands.

It is worth looking at the world which would result, western European nations unhooked from an American alliance, disarmed (in nuclear, and no doubt other, terms) unilaterally, coexisting in one continent with the Soviet Union, already armed in most respects to a higher level than Nato with the United States counted in: with the Soviet Union enjoying a nuclear arms monopoly, and able to give orders to—or indeed occupy—any European nation, including our own, under threat of ultimate sanction and without the smallest fear of retaliation. Is that the Europe Mr Allaun and Labour Action for Peace want? Perhaps it is.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID FRASER, Valence, Wiltshire, March 14.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton

Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the atomic bomb and weapons of atomic bombs and weapons of the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in

existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the military and by some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our face land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK COUSINS, JOHN NEWTON, Danby, North Yorkshire, Redford, Northhamshire, March 9.

Petrol tax rise

From Mr Eidon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, You report (March 19) "Sir Angus Maude's attack on 'populist Tories' who 'ran away' from the awkward choice of 20p more tax on petrol. His charge is that those of us who voted against this inflationary tax failed to suggest either alternative tax increases or public spending cuts of the same amount. Sir Angus, a distinguished journalist, should check his facts before making such assertions."

In my case, I worked out a package of alternative measures immediately after the Conservative Party's finance committee discussed the Chancellor's Budget speech. I sent a brief summary of this to Sir Geoffrey Howe and other colleagues at the weekend of 14 March, a speech setting out my proposals, which Conservative Central Office (until recently Sir Angus's preserve) sent out to all the media two days after the Budget statement; and I have elaborated these suggestions on television, on the World at One programme and in various newspaper articles.

Sir Angus may not agree with my alternatives to the 20p on petrol. But he ought to do his homework before making allegations about colleagues whose votes in no way reflected a desire to duck the hard choices confronting the Chancellor. I favour—and will support, regardless of the political unpopularity of the measure—any cuts in public expenditure, notably in the nationalised industries, public-se-

ctor pay and pension increases, local government and fourth channel television. I also support higher taxes on betting and gaming and, much more reluctantly, a further £50m levy on excess bank profits. I usually agree with the Prime Minister, but on her colleagues in the Cabinet, backed—as they are—by virtually every special interest group in Britain, insist on spending more, then the only "moral" (and prudent) course is not to borrow more, not to print money, but to raise more revenue to pay for it.

But how about spending less? Or at least a smaller proportion of the nation's income? I was elected to Parliament to cut Government spending and reduce taxation, overall. The recession has made it impossible to fulfil these promises, yes; but it is high time the Conservative majority in Parliament made it clear to the big spenders in the Cabinet that they cannot count on their backbenchers automatically to approve any increases—except to pay for the programmes, such as defence, pensions and law enforcement, which we specifically undertook in our manifesto to increase.

To use the crude language of the Lobby many of those who resist, and will go on resisting 20p on petrol, are far less "wets" than "hawks". Where did Sir Angus Maude stand when he was a member of the Cabinet?

Yours etc.,

EIDON GRIFFITHS, House of Commons, March 19.

Worse than the disease

From Lord Bowden

Sir, I think that the English language needs a new word to describe disasters which are produced from time to time by policies which have been designed to cure the ills that plague the body politic.

The medical profession has already shown us the way. The word "iatrogenic" is derived from the Greek word for physician; and it describes misfortunes which have been caused by medical treatment. A statistician in Harvard medical school has produced some horrifying evidence about the patients who emerged last year from hospitals in Massachusetts with complaints they never had when they went into hospital in the first place. I do not know if comparable figures are available for the patients in our own hospitals, but I do know a distinguished consultant physician who likes to treat iatrogenic diseases. I think that he persuades his patients to stop taking the pills which had been prescribed by other doctors.

I must have led a very sheltered life myself—until a few years ago when I went into hospital to have a cataract removed from my left eye. When I left hospital the

cataract was still there but several of my front teeth had been knocked out on the operating table. Someone's hand must have slipped.

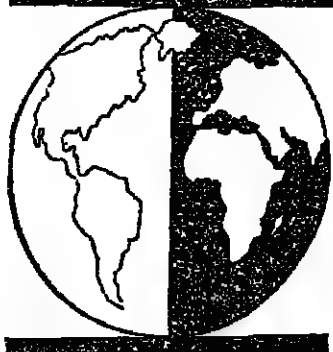
I decided then and there that although the word "iatrogenic" had not been in common use for long, it can be very useful. Everyone in the country has had first-hand experience of policies which were intended to reduce inflation and thereby save British industry. They have had an insignificant effect on inflation, but they have ruined many industrial firms and put hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

We really do need a special new word. I think it should be derived from the Greek to make it plausible and respectable. Disasters caused by statesmen could be "politico-genic", but the word does not come "trippingly off the tongue". I prefer "iatrogenic". What do you think, Sir?

It does seem to me, alas, that we shall need both "iatrogenic" and "tyrannogenic" all too often in the future.

Yours sincerely,

VIVIAN BOWDEN, House of Lords, March 18.



China in 'crucial' EEC trade talks

China, whose recent cancellation of large foreign contracts has caused widespread concern in the West, is sending a party of officials to Europe this month for what the Chinese regard as "crucial" talks on expanding trade with the European Community.

Mr Gu Mu, China's vice premier, will lead the 100-member delegation to a two week conference organized by the European Commission.

The delegation, which will include Bank of China officials, will meet representatives of some 300 European companies and banks as well as EEC commissioners and diplomats.

Nigeria has had to cut its oil output to about 1.8 million barrels a day from more than 2 million because of a surplus in the world market. Some customers have not renewed their contracts, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* said. The surplus also encouraged buyers to put up storage resistance to premiums imposed by Kuwait.

Air passenger traffic between Europe and North America rose by only 1 per cent during 1980, the International Air Transport Association reported. This was the smallest rise since the recession years of 1974-75, when the traffic declined. In 1980, a total of 18.7m passengers were boarded by 46 airlines flying the Atlantic.

Curb on assets

Kenyan residents with assets abroad must transfer them to Kenya by the end of the year under a Central Bank order. Kenyan newspapers said the government had withdrawn exchange control exemptions which previously permitted residents to hold bank accounts, securities and other assets in foreign currencies.

No accord on tin

Prospects that a sixth international tin accord can be concluded this week in Geneva, were lessened as producing and consuming nations studied a new proposal developed late last week by Mr Peter Lal, chairman of the International Tin Council on structural and procedural changes in the ITC.

Japan waits for US

Japan would take no action on curbing vehicle exports to the United States until the Reagan Administration clearly defined its position on the United States-Japan trade problem. Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary, said.

Unilever NV cuts jobs

Unilever NV, has confirmed it intends to shed 500 jobs in the course of 1981. The company has told Dutch trade unions it plans to cut 200 jobs in its meat processing plant at Oss. A further 300 jobs will go at Unilever's other subsidiaries in The Netherlands.

Shares suspended

St Joe Minerals Corporation, which has received a \$2,000m (£900m) bid from Seagram, yesterday asked for a halt to trading on the New York Stock market. An "important announcement" is expected after a board meeting today.

VWs for Egypt

Volkswagen of West Germany says it is near agreement with Egypt to build a \$40m (£17m) assembly plant near Alexandria. The plant would produce 10,000 Beetles a year from the end of 1983.

Interest rates rise

Australia has signalled general rises in interest rates by increasing the rate on Australian Savings Bonds. The new bonds will have an interest rate of 12.25 per cent, 0.75 per cent higher than the previous series.

Norway oil stocks

Norway's Petroleum Directorate estimates the country's total offshore recoverable reserves at 4,700m tonnes of oil equivalents. Recoverable reserves are assessed at 2,400m tonnes against 1,600m.

Iraq contract

BKMI Industrieanlagen, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Babcock, has won a 15m Deutsche mark (£2.5m) order from Iraq to extend a cement plant it supplied earlier.

Oil imports down

Japan's crude oil imports fell 9.2 per cent in February to 117.4 million barrels from 129.34 million in January and were down 13.2 per cent from 135.30 million a year earlier.

India revalues

India's Reserve Bank has ordered a 1.3 per cent revaluation of the rupee against sterling to a new middle rate of 18.55 to the pound from 18.50.

Mortgage money available and more first-time buyers in the market

House builders off to a good start

There is a new mood of cautious optimism among private house builders. Despite recent bad weather they are enjoying an encouraging start to 1981, but they are now waiting anxiously to see whether the upturn in demand in January and February will be reversed by the effects of this month's Budget.

Mr Roger Humber, director of the House Builders Federation, said yesterday, "The overall effect of the Budget will be to take purchasing power out of the economy. This is generally not good for the house building market. Nor is it offset by the reduction in mortgage interest by one percentage point following the cut in minimum lending rate (MLR)".

Applications to the National House Building Council for inspections prior to the issue of insurance cover—traditionally a reliable indication of immediate building activity—totalled 6,600 in January. Last month they rose to 8,500 and returns for March were yesterday described as "so far encouraging".

These totals are not much larger than for the corresponding period of 1980, but they are well up on monthly returns in the second half of last year. By August 1980 applications had slumped to 5,600.

Official figures published by the Department of the Environment support the view that there has been a marked improvement in activity since before Christmas. The number of houses for sale started in the three months up to and including January were 20 per cent up on the previous quarter.

The improvement comes after one of the worst years for the industry since the 1930s. Private homes started in 1980 totalled 98,400, more than 42,000 down on 1979. This decline coincided with an even greater fall in homes started for the public sector, which were down by more than 50 per cent to 53,600.

Public sector "starts" will decline further this year, and the health of the house-building industry, depends largely on its ability to compensate for this in the private sector. Mr Humber believes that there are now grounds for cautious confidence. He estimates that the industry could start work on between 115,000 and 120,000 homes for sale this year.

A state-of-trade inquiry conducted last month showed that the number of companies reporting an upturn in house purchase interest had increased from 10 per cent to more than a third. The number of companies planning to increase "starts" had tripled. The signs are particularly encouraging by the number of first-time buyers coming on to the sites. "January and February are regarded by the building industry as crucial indicators for the coming year (quite why remains unclear, Mr Humber added). The omens, then, are good. Bovis Homes reports that the market is picking up after a year in the doldrums. In the third week of February 37 homes were sold—the best for three years.

John Huxley

Tighter curb on state industries urged by Institute of Directors

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Government's economic and industrial strategy is facing collapse because of "apparently unlimited subsidy of the nationalised industries and the impact of monopoly trade union power", the Institute of Directors says in a strategy document issued today.

It calls for a new government policy incorporating improved control on nationalised industry spending and a timetable for the return of more state industries to the private sector.

While strongly supporting the Thatcher Government's policy, the directors' report is strongly critical of its implementation.

"The Government showed every sign of having been taken completely by surprise by British Leyland, of being totally unprepared to deal with the National Coal Board, and

of being prepared to open the taxpayer's wallet to British Steel", it says.

It is even more critical of public sector performance where the gap with private industry grows wider daily. "Public sector productivity is increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent, private sector prices at the rate of 9 per cent. For every 12 redundancies in the private sector, the public sector is managing only one.

"Civil Service employees enjoy on average longer holidays, a sick leave entitlement which many take up, and index-linked pensions not available or affordable in the private sector. And thanks to comparative advantages, the public sector is paid on average 6.3 per cent more than other workers."

Among examples of opportunities for denationalization, the institute urges the further removal of statutory monopolies, putting services out to

contract, reducing state service to the sale and lease-back of public sector assets.

"Instead of granting subsidies to the very organizations whose lack of success has caused the problem, the subsidy should go to individual or corporate investors whose custom the loss-making concern can attract on subsidized terms. That way the responsibility for raising the finance is with the investor, where it belongs, who has at least some incentive to dispose of unprofitably employed assets."

The Government should set a target for the sale of public sector assets of £2,000m a year, the institute says. This has already been recommended in a plan presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Free Enterprise the Only Way—*IOD message to Government, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED price £3.*

BNOC in tanker link with Shell

By John Huxley

British National Oil Corporation is poised to extend its trading activities. It confirmed yesterday that it is negotiating with Shell to charter crude oil tankers.

The state-owned corporation intends using vessels, including very large crude carriers (VLCCs), to supply refinery customers on a delivered basis, which takes account of cost, insurance and freight charges. Previously, almost all supplies have been made free on board (fob).

BNOC said that the departure would add considerably to the flexibility of its burgeoning trading activities. The cost would be insignificant.

The move is likely to be seen by critics of state industries as further evidence of BNOC's self-aggrandisement, and comes at a time when government plans to allow the public to buy shares in the corporation appear to have encountered serious difficulties.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

Lloyd's and the external members' association

From Mr N. Parker

Sir, The letter (March 16) about the recent extraordinary general meeting of the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, signed by Messrs Nesbitt, Rew, Sturge, Taylor and Whitten! cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Their contention that "Lady Middleton and her small committee have now demonstrated that they have the support of some 50 members of Lloyd's out of 150 who attended the meeting (only some 60 voted on the questions in issue)" is grossly misleading.

Before the meeting was opened all present were made aware of the fact that someone had "packed" the meeting with non-members of the association, Lady Middleton's refusal to allow these people to vote (hence the difference in numbers between those present and those voting) made it immediately obvious that neither she nor any of her supporters was responsible for these dubious invitations.

M. G. R. HARVEY
95 Barrowgate Road,
London, W4 4QS

Fund for alternative energy programmes

From Mr C. A. Payne

Sir, With reference to the article on March 19 "BNOC postpones North Sea expansion", I was interested to read that Mr Shelbourne is in favour of a North Sea energy fund to be used for development of alternative energy programmes. What an excellent idea.

A similar kind of plan has been implemented in Alberta, Canada, where oil producing companies pay a percentage of profit into a fund. The idea being that future generations can benefit from the vast revenues gained from the industry. This

Engineering profession's future

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, Everyone with the future of this country's industrial performance at heart must have read with apprehension Derek Harris' report of the "last chance" meeting on March 24 between Sir Keith Joseph and the leaders of the engineering institutions. What is at stake is whether anything at all will be left of Sir Monty Finniston's report on the engineering profession and its better use a year ago.

At this late stage I wish to make only one point. The Finniston Committee's central proposal for a new statutory engineering authority, needed as

an "engine of change" originally received widespread support from all quarters, including, incidentally, the leading engineering institutions themselves. This support was betrayed when Sir Keith last August rejected a new statutory body in favour of a new chartered body, a decision the institutions were happy to endorse, since it gave them in effect the power of veto over the form of a new chartered body.

The present situation now is that those organizations (CBI, EEF, TUC) with a practical concern to enlarge the role of the engineer in British industry have declared their backing for the chartered body that Sir Keith eventually devised even

though two of them at least expressed their preference for a statutory body. It is, however, Sir Keith's proposals for a chartered body which the engineering institutions are fighting to accept. Sir Keith's plan is really quite simple: dug the pit he is now opting for a chartered body instead of the statutory one he had proposed. He is reverting to a statutory body which will have widespread support and it will remove the which the institutions are, guided and regretfully

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
Station House,
Chertsey,
Surrey, KT16 9HW.

Times on the preceding page

Times reported to be "able to build a car factory in Britain to employ 4,500 men and occupy an area the size of Heathrow. The specifications for the car, it should be with miles of a main line station."

It would seem that lists from the soc economy of Japan do reg railway as a significant payment in generating growth the economy.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. GREGORY,
3 York Close,
Amersham,
Bucks HP7 9HE.
March 18, 1981.

Tax delays and civil servants

From Mrs B. Fraenkel
Sir, I note the Civil Service unions advise traders they not pay tax during the di Can they assure us that is delayed in being paid, est will not be charged to payers?

Yours faithfully,
BEATRICE FRAENKEL
8 Knowles Road,
Cressington Park,
Liverpool,
Merseyside, L19 0PE.
March 20.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

N.V. ENGELSCHE-HOLLANDSCHE BELEGGENS TRUST
(English and Dutch Investment Trust)
established in Amsterdam

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES
(issued by Royal Exchange Assurance)

Notice is hereby given that a gross dividend on the Participation Certificates of 14.50 (four florins fifty cents) will be payable in Sterling on or after 1st April 1981 to the holders of the certificates. The dividend will be payable as follows, subject to the provision of the appropriate Netherlands tax authorities:

1. Certificate Holders who are subject to United Kingdom income tax, less 15 per cent Netherlands Withholding Tax, and 10 per cent Dutch Income Tax, will receive a net dividend of 12.50 (two florins fifty cents) per certificate.

2. Certificate Holders resident outside the United Kingdom will receive payment of the dividend in the form of a cheque payable to the order of the holder, less 15 per cent Netherlands Withholding Tax, and 10 per cent Dutch Income Tax, and will receive a net dividend of 12.50 (two florins fifty cents) per certificate.

References to United Kingdom income tax at 15 per cent and 30 per cent are subject to the rate of tax in force on 1st April 1981. For the period of 1st April 1981 to 30th September 1981 the dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 15 per cent. For the period of 1st October 1981 to 30th September 1982 the dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 30 per cent. The dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 15 per cent for the period of 1st October 1982 to 30th September 1983. The dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 30 per cent for the period of 1st October 1983 to 30th September 1984. The dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 15 per cent for the period of 1st October 1984 to 30th September 1985. The dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 30 per cent for the period of 1st October 1985 to 30th September 1986. The dividend will be paid in Sterling of the rate of 15 per cent for the period of 1st October 1986 to 30th September 1987. 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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Leeds activates a dormant market

Something stirred in the domestic fixed interest markets yesterday. After two years in hibernation the market in corporation stocks was presented with a £50m issue, by the City of Leeds.

Not only did Leeds come to market, it came to the market in style, producing the first 25 year corporation stock to be issued since the GLC took the plunge in 1967. The difference between then and now is that Leeds is having to pay a coupon of 13 1/2 per cent, exactly double what the GLC paid.

Whether that is sensible on behalf of rate-payers time will tell. More cautious authorities may choose to wait and see how the government gets along with this week's index-linked issue before they decide how they should set about longer-term funding.

Despite the fall in the gilt-edged market yesterday, the underwriting seemed to go smoothly enough. The price had originally been set to give a 75p margin over the comparable gilt, whereas most stocks have recently been standing on yields that have been 45p or so higher. If the gilt market remains reasonably firm over the spring the stock should go well, given prospect of the two-month run in £10 paid form.

Meanwhile, the debate on the appropriate price for Friday's index-linked Treasury stock issue has been hot. In a paper strongly advocating the indexing of all long-term financial contracts, Mr A. D. Wilkie suggests that such a stock might need to yield around 4 per cent to be competitive with equities for a gross fund. And leading actuaries, R. Watson & Sons, advise pension fund clients to stagger their tenders, putting in only token bids above par and grading the rest of their tender to produce substantial bids in the £80-£85 area.

Willis Faber Pressure points

Willis Faber is a lone star among insurance brokers. It has actually increased profits during one of the toughest periods yet encountered in world insurance markets.

But a full-year improvement of 13 per cent to £19.4m compares with an interim rise of 19 per cent, so there has been a slowdown in the second half. Moreover, Willis seems as bullish as most of its rivals about short-term prospects as underwriting commissions contract in the face of competition among underwriters, and sterling's strength hits dollar earnings.

In fact, Willis owes much to a hefty increase of around a half in net interest receivable of £9m though its points out that internal statistics prove it does not hold on to cash scheduled for underwriters any longer than it need. High interest rates and improved systems were the major factors apparently.

If high interest rates and improved systems were major factors last year, then Willis's fortunes, like those of its rivals, hang more than ever on the interest rate conundrum this year. The fear is that rates internationally could drop sufficiently to dent interest receivable, but not sufficiently to encourage underwriters to lift premium rates and thus commissions.

So the group will be hard put to match last year's figures, although the shares should maintain their premium rating against the sector: at 296p now, they yield 5.3 per cent—less than all United Kingdom rivals—after a 9 per cent increase in the total payment and offer a fully taxed p/e ratio of almost 13.

Horizon Travel Aiming higher

Sterling's strength against most European currencies helped Horizon Travel to double profits last year. Profits were up from £3.8m to £7.4m while turnover increased by 45 per cent to £72.6m, reflecting price increases of 7 per cent.

This surpassed most optimistic expectations. The question of course is whether it is sustainable.

So far, in spite of the recession, Horizon has sold three-quarters of its summer capacity. Redundancy payments are a factor in some of the bookings, and capacity is likely to increase by about 5 per cent. So despite a downturn in winter bookings and the fuel surcharge levy, which is paid in US dollars, Horizon is looking for profits of around £10m this year even assuming some weakening in sterling.

One reason is that the group will start

operating from Gatwick, which accounts for a third of all British package tours, and it is stepping up activity at Luton thereby developing a foothold in the south east.

So, with a 50 per cent increase in the dividend to 5.25p gross (at which the shares yield 2.3 per cent at 224p) Horizon seems to be setting the pace for renewed interest in this sector of the market which may soon be joined by Intasun which is seeking a listing.

Bowater

Shedding a loss-maker

Bowater's decision to withdraw from cotton trading brought a sigh of relief in the stock market though a 6p increase to 219p in the shares also had something to do with the bid for the rest of an Australian asset.

Bowater will receive more than £12m net asset value—the exact price is a secret—for the sale of the major part of the Ralli Group and the deal will also remove £50m of borrowings from the balance sheet, though



Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of Bowater.

borrowings of the commodity trading companies should be seen in a different light from the rest of its debt. Indeed, Bowater shows them separately in the balance sheet.

Nevertheless, the stock market has always been wary of this part of the business and its balance sheet implications. So the sale should help market sentiment towards the group, quite apart from the fact that it is getting rid of losses which have been running at £6m a year.

Paterson Zochonis

As Nigeria booms...

In raising interim profits by 37 per cent to £12.2m, Paterson Zochonis fulfils the promise which became of the second half of last year. It now looks set to make £27m this year, against £21.8m.

Nigeria again produced the big profits. As its oil economy booms, it seems hard for a company like Paterson to go wrong. Profits related directly or indirectly to Nigeria are rising and probably more than the 65 per cent of sales now come from there.

Paterson is now increasing its interim dividend by 11 per cent to 5.7p a share gross. Cover on a full year payout of 16.6p gross would be around 4.5 times. On last night's price of 510p up 25p, the prospective yield is 3.3 per cent. So there is room to improve the payout.

Figures from Clydesdale Bank, Midland's wholly-owned subsidiary, underline pressures on Scottish banking's profitability which may have influenced Royal Bank of Scotland's decision to jump into bed with Standard Chartered.

Traditionally, the most profitable of the Scottish clearers because of its lower level of currency deposits and its branch concentration in the affluent Aberdeen area, Clydesdale's pretax profits fell by a fifth to £24.5m last year, compared with Royal Bank's marginally higher profits for its September year-end.

Part of the reason for this lacklustre showing lies in higher bad debt provisions after the small reduction flat for 1979, and this accounted for a "material" slice of the £6m setback. But after lagging behind the London clearers on costs, these have now started to rise. Clydesdale's cost of money has shot up with the erosion of cheaper current account deposits having to be made up on more expensive money market funds to cope with the 19 per cent rise in advances.



Mary Bell.

Ladies first: Irene Hunter Forbes has become the first businesswoman to head an overseas trade mission for the Scottish Council. She is European area manager for Talley General Time of Strathleven and she heads a mission which left for Finland yesterday.

With her and the 21 businesswomen in Helsinki is another woman, the mission manager, Mary Bell, who is with the Scottish Council's trade development department. Miss Bell is in turn the first woman, who was not a businesswoman, to head a Scottish Council overseas mission for in May last year she both led and managed a visit to Egypt.

This is the fifth time Mrs Hunter Forbes has been to Finland. It is also the 105th overseas drive by the Scottish Council's trade development department. The council, an independent self-body supported by business, the unions and local authorities, was set up 50 years ago at the height of the war, Great Slump.

It is sometimes instructive to discuss familiar questions in an unfamiliar context. It would be naive to suppose that a single weekend in deepest Surrey at a seminar organized by the Franco British Council would provide instant answers to the questions which perplex us all. But it helps to be forced to explain to a group of highly intelligent and experienced non-Brits why through British eyes there are such insuperable obstacles in the path of general agreement between the various elements of British society on what needs to be done to produce industrial regeneration and a better life.

For when exposed to polite but Cartesian cross-examination, the failure of the British industrial and financial system to deliver collectively what each of the several parts would like to deliver individually becomes increasingly difficult to explain, let alone defend.

In the end, after such a weekend, one is left with more questions than answers. But even questions without answers have their constructive purpose. Here are some of those that were left running round this observer's mind at the end of a prolonged dialogue involving bankers, civil servants and

Industrialists from both the private and the public sector.

1. Why is it that, in a country crying out for better telephones and telecommunications or an improvement in its railway and motorway system, and where the private sector industries that would be involved are chronically short of cash and profits, the capital finance should not be forthcoming? The answer that a faster capital investment programme cannot be accommodated within a public sector borrowing requirement of £10,500 for 1981-2 does not seem terribly convincing in the presence of French capitalists who aver that the French system has found perfectly satisfactory ways of using private capital to produce an improved telephone system and a super-highway network.

2. How is that, under a Government such as Mrs Thatcher's, strongly devoted to finding a private sector solution to any problem, International Computers Limited should have ended up as the latest command economy, lame duck, to be brought under Sir Keith Joseph's wings at the Department of Industry, while in the French equivalent case the private sector found a long-term solution? Why is it that the

major clearing banks, or BP and Shell, were not induced to see where their duty and long-term interest lay?

3. Still with ICL. If in due course its problems turn out to be transitory and it is sensible for a British company to fight for this corner of the computer and electronics market, will that not be an indication that financial institutions in the conventional market place tend to take a two to three-year view of industrial decisions which require a five to ten-year view?

It may be said that it is unfair to expect institutions that got their fingers burnt when they bought the Government's previous 25 per cent holding of ICL in 1979 to put up more money now. But is not that very justification an admission that investment managers write properly by their own lights are bound to look at their short-term performance?

If that is the case, ought there not to be more institutions which are able to take a longer term view? And, if not, why not? ICL has gone wrong since 1979, should not its institutional owners have been organized to ask the management about its responsibilities before now?

4. It is said that French banks are

measures would be counter-productive—are much more reticent in their complaints, but the gist of them is that the Inland Revenue is taking a tin opener to a can of worms and that the worms will disappear at great speed as soon as their environment changes for the worse. The net result, they say, will be that the United Kingdom tax authorities, far from being the richest for the change, will see their revenue decline.

The opposition to all this has been remarkably slow to surface—for reasons which will become obvious—but it undoubtedly exists. The suggestions are criticized, first, because they are thought to be unnecessary and, secondly, because they are thought to be counter-productive. Proponents of the first view point out that while the abolition of exchange

controls has undoubtedly made corporate tax evasion easier, there is no proof that it has increased; and in any case coping with the consequences of the existing rules more effectively.

As to company residence, they say that the suggested changes are not likely to bump up United Kingdom tax revenue at all. Any self-respecting adviser to a company seeking to avoid tax, they say, would have made certain that neither its central control nor its day-to-day management was located in the United Kingdom; and the only companies likely to be caught by legislation along the lines of the Inland Revenue's suggestions are those that would fall on existing legislation anyway.

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Hugh Stephenson

Seeing ourselves as others see us

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Tax havens: the Revenue goes fishing

The Inland Revenue has just announced that the deadline for submissions on its consultative documents on tax havens and company residence has been put back by three months to the end of June. For this small matter the interested parties—tax lawyers and accountants, fund management groups and companies with subsidiaries overseas—have offered thanks; but they are thanks so tempered by caution, reserve, suspicion and plain fright that they have been almost inaudible.

The interested parties may not like the notion that new legislation could be scrambled through, but what really gives them the cold shudders is the idea that there should be any new legislation at all; and the way in which the Inland Revenue has opened its campaign has not reassured them in the least.

For there is no doubt that these consultative documents, under pain of retirement, in first inspection, turn out to be very curious on closer acquaintance. It is not what they do say that makes them odd: it is what they do not say.

For example, what the document on tax havens says is that, following the abolition of first change controls in October 1979, there is a problem over section 482 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. Section 482 is that part of the Act which prohibits companies, under pain of retirement, in first inspection, turn out to be very curious on closer acquaintance. It is not what they do say that makes them odd: it is what they do not say.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Banks slip again, but industrials remain firm

Equities made a cautious start to the second leg of the account yesterday, with last week's strong performance.

Dealers reported profit taking among second liners but leading industrials remained firm with small improvements on Friday's close. Nevertheless, turnover was minimal and the FT index barely moved. After being 0.4 higher at 10 am, it reverted to unchanged at 2 pm and eventually closed 0.3 higher at 501.2.

Bank came in for another shakeout after Midland's figures on Friday and further comment on the Chancellor's imposition of a windfall profits tax. Sentiment was also affected by the threatened strike by clerical workers this week.

Midland tumbled 15p to 303p, National Westminster 7p to 246p and Lloyds 6p to 315p. Electricals were another flat spot after reports of the effects on contractors of spending cuts by British Telecom and gold shares retreated after a firm start as profits appeared to have been discounted for the time being the civil servants' dispute and the worsening situation in Poland.

The exhaustion of the remaining supply of Exchequer 12 1/2 per cent 1990 at 151 was the signal for Government securities to go into reverse. Earlier losses of around £1 gave way to losses of up to £1 at one stage in longer as institutions decided to raise money for applications of the index-linked stock which open on Thursday.

By the close the falls in longer had been restricted to around £1 to £1.50 and shorts drifted by £1 to £1.50.

Leading industrials spent a

quiet session although there were several bright spots. Buyers came in for Bower, up 6p to 219p, ahead of figures on April 9, but Fisons slipped 2p to 158p after a denial of a build-up of shares by Norsk Hydro. Elsewhere, Dunlop added 4p to 65p on further comment of a Far Eastern bid while Glaxo rose 2p to 256p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 266p and GKN 2p to 140p.

One large seller of Barclays Bank shares sold at least 250,000 at around 388p on Friday night ahead of this week's threatened bank strike. The shares opened flat at 388p yesterday at 378p before slipping another 2p to close at 376p.

But ICI fell 2p to 236p, Tubes 2p to 200p, Turner & Newall 2p to 82p and Metal Box 2p to 178p. Lucas Industries, reporting on Thursday, ended steady at 166p.

Shares of Muntion Brothers made their market debut 4p above the placing of 22p before closing at 21p or a 3p premium.

Electrical shares were nervous after comment on Plessey and Standard Telephone and Cables now that British Telecom is cutting spending. Plessey plunged 12p to 313p along with STC, 13p lower at 484p, but GEC managed a 2p rise to 663p. Royal closed 1p higher at 362p while in a thin market Farnell Electrical advanced 8p to 392p. Arlen Electrical slipped 2p to 35p.

With profits almost doubled, Horizon Travel rebounded 15p to 225p lifting Saga Holidays, due to report on Thursday, 5p to 280p. Beaton Clark climbed 12p to 116p after better-than-expected full-year figures while improved interim profits and a free share dividend benefited Paterson Zochonis, up 25p to 510p. Figures from James Wilkes after hours saw the price harden 4p to 78p but insurance broker Willis Faber contracted by 4p to 256p.

The company's own trading statement which was in line with most expectations.

As dealers had little else to occupy them elsewhere in the market several speculators turned their attention

on companies reporting later in the week. Brent Chemicals, reporting today, rose 3p to 152p and Smith & Nephew was 2p up at 107p. Arthur Bell rose 6p to 166p and Cliford Dairies was 7p higher at 89p. Both report tomorrow.

On the bid front, Royal Bank of Scotland eased 2p to 130p awaiting further developments. Bidder Standard & Chartered was unchanged at 465p.

Buyers are prepared to pay 17p for Savoy "A" shares. The hotel's merchant banker Barling Bros said yesterday that it had sold 100,000 shares on Friday for discretionary clients. The share alternative of the offer values Savoy "A" shares at 176.4p.

In the meantime, reports that one of the former dissident shareholders in Milford Dock was building up a large stake saw the shares jump 8p to 136p while in mines Paringa expanded 10p to 64p after announcing that it was in bid talks with Hampton Gold, unchanged at 225p.

Speculative attention lifted J.

William 13p to 101p, Hazlewood Foods 10p to 195p, Associated Electricies 6p to 55p, Webster Group 3p to 38p and Robert Lowe 5p to 41p but profit taking left Geers Gross 7p lower at 114p and Abercom Group down 10p to 136p.

Builders remained in buoyant mood with institutional support pushing prices sharply higher. Favourable comment lifted Bryant Holdings 4p to 80p, Wm Leech 9p to 106p and Hepworth Ceramic 31p to 120p.

Y. Jarvis rose 2p to 193p as Bellway increased its stake to 51 per cent.

British Aerospace shares have held steady at 178p since their market debut last month. But brokers believe that most of the shares have now found their way into safe hands ahead of registration day on April 5, after which they will no longer be dealt on a cash-only basis. Now leading brokers are predicting the shares will touch 200p shortly after Easter.

7.65 per cent with selective buying helping Wilson Connolly 27p to 245p and Sheffield Brick 6p to 43p.

Equity turnover on March 20 was £168.321m (21,054 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, included GEC, Plessey, STC, ICI, Royal Insurance, RTZ, Ultra-mar and BICC.

Traded options: Dealers reported a quiet day with only 782 contracts recorded of which Cons Gold accounted for 221. Traditional options dealt for the new dates with calls in Ceram 8p, Premier at 91p, Wm Press at 31p and Burmah at 16p.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown net of tax. To multiply the net dividend by 1.25. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Income, † = Nine months (year), ‡ = Loss.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Avril Petroleum (I)	0.19(0.28)	0.17(0.02)	0.2(0.1)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Geo Armitage (F)	9.6(16.2)	0.5(1.3)	11.1(16.05)	5.0(5.4)	7.5(7.5)	—
Beaton Clark (F)	25.5(22.4)	1.2(1.7)	19.2(14.1)	5.0(5.4)	7.5(7.5)	—
C. H. Beazer (I)	12.9(11.6)	1.6(1.5)	(—)	2.4(2.2)	18/5	(6.2)
Cattle Holdings (F)	53(64)	0.23(0.97)	(—)	0.2(1.1)	(—)	(—)
Hartson (F)	7.4(3.8)	7.6(10.2)	17.7(10.2)	2.8(1.8)	3.6(2.4)	—
Laubert Howarth (F)	16.6(15.02)	0.2(0.72)	16.1(12.1)	2.9(1.1)	12/5	—
Paterson Zochonis (I)	122(105)	12.2(10.3)	34.9(24.58)	4.0(3.6)	8/5	4.0(10.5)
James Wilkes (F)	11.8(10.6)	0.38(0.28)	4.6(7.2)	2.6(—)	29/5	4.2(4.1)
Willis Faber (F)	54.5(47.9)	19.4(17.2)	23.9(20.3)	8.2(7.5)	14/5	12(11)

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Savory's annual on building

Brokers Savory Miln have issued their thirteenth annual Building Book. An accompanying bulletin says that they believe that the current market strength of the building sector is premature.

They say that a period of sector weakness may soon be upon us as the main results season reveals a painful truth about the second half of 1980.

Late upturn at Cattle's Holdings

By Peter Wainwright
Cattle's Holdings, the Hull-based consumer finance and insurance broking group, is recovering rapidly from the recession.

The group has changed its financial year end from March 31 to December 31 and turnover in the nine months to December was £53m, or almost £7m on an annual basis, against £64m in the year to March 1980. Interest charges

of £2.67m for the nine months were nearly as heavy as in the full year to March, but transfers to deferred revenue fell from £1.2m to £437,000. So pre-tax profit fell from £974,000 to £235,000, or to £12,000 on a yearly basis.

The figures cloak pretax profits of as much as £520,000 in the three months to last December. In the six months to September 30, Cattle's made pretax losses of £285,000.

Best of all, Mr Roy Waudby, chairman, and his colleagues are recommending a final dividend of 2 pence for the nine months. There was no interim dividend.

Lower interest rates and less onerous provisions for doubtful debts indicate a potential cost saving of more than £1m. The group adds: "There will still be scope for further substantial improvement on this budgeted saving."

Briefly

S. Casket (Holdings) has acquired Reading Mail Order Company for cash and shares. At January 31 RMO had net tangible assets of about £70,000 and made profits before tax for the ten months ended at that date of about £35,000.

Kraft Holdings has completed purchase of the outstanding 50 per cent shareholding in Japex. The original 50 per cent holding was acquired in 1970.

Summerville Group acquired Lynton in January. Consideration satisfied by issue of 48,500 shares.

Yorkshire Fine Woollen Spinnery: The recent rights issue of £25,000 11 per cent convertible preference shares as to 498,000 shares (79.2 per cent of the stock).

W. Ward: Holders of £2.375 nominal of the 7 1/2 per cent convertible loan stock 1987/2002, exercised their right to convert into 2,028 ordinary shares. £2.32m nominal of the stock remains outstanding.

James Wilkes: Dividend held at 5.88p gross for 1980. Turnover £18.4m (£10.5m). Profit £0.33m (£0.23m). EPS 4.6p (7.2p). CCA loss after tax attributable, £125,000 (£125,000). Credit £74,000.

Winterbottom Energy Trust: Nav per share at close of business on March 20 was 36p after deduction of prior charges at par and 37p after deduction of prior charges at market value.

Darwin: Offer by David Dixon and Son (Leeds) 3.85 per cent preference shares has been extended to April 10. Acceptances received in total 117,500 preference shares worth 75.3 per cent.

Booth International Holdings: Proposed merger between Booth International Holdings and Booth International Holdings. The merger is subject to the approval of the shareholders of both companies.

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Hampton Gold plans full bid for Paringa Mining

By Philip Robinson
Mineral resources group Hampton Gold Mining Areas, which last November raised £5.5m with a rights issue, said yesterday it had approached Australian group Paringa Mining & Exploration with a view to launching a full takeover bid.

For the last year Hampton has held 14.99 per cent of Paringa and had already secured a further 5 per cent before making the formal approach. Hampton bought the stake at 60p a share from Aberfoyle, an Australian minerals company which has a 90 per cent interest in the Tasmanian Gold River silver, lead and zinc mine where Paringa holds the remaining 10 per cent. The mine is due to start production about now.

The share sale leaves Aberfoyle with a 4.9 per cent holding. It has pledged to accept any general offer to take over the mine. In addition to the Que River joint venture, Paringa has a 21.25 per cent interest in Yambarra joint venture, a diamond mine next to the Ashton mining operation.

Hampton says in its statement that any offer that may follow would take into account the 60p a share paid for its increasing its stake. Any takeover would need the permission of the Australian authorities. A general offer at 60p a share would value Paringa at £6.5m. In London, Paringa shares climbed 10p to 64p while the Hampton price was unchanged at 225p.

Hampton's managing director Mr. George Livingstone said: "We have known the Paringa board a friendly basis for some time. We approached them on a basis and they have reciprocated. Talks are on in Sidney and with the don representatives that we have in London."

The only other substantial shareholder of Paringa is Mercantile Investment 1 with a holding of about 6 per cent. Mr. Livingstone-Learn said: "We have not contacted them yet."

Hampton is 29.9 per cent owned by Mr. Graham F. son Lacey's NCC Energy, which has announced the American group UNC sources Inc.

Avana near victory in bid for Robertson

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Avana Group, the Cardiff-based foods group headed by Sir Julian Hodge, is within a whisker of winning control of the Exchange Telegraph, its bitterest contested £19m bid. Avana disclosed yesterday that shareholders owning 48.01 per cent of Robertson had accepted its terms by the first closing date last Friday.

Avana, together with others in concert, already has 20,000 shares equal to 0.17 per cent of the Robertson equity. The offer has now been extended until April 10.

The Commercial Bank of Wales, advising Avana, said it was pleased with the result, particularly since Robertson's directors, together with others controlling 25.1 per cent of the shares, had rejected the terms. It said that Northern Foods, which owns 4.6 per cent of Robertson, had accepted as had some sizable institutional holdings and Avana said was confident that the bid would succeed.

A spokesman for Hill Samuel, merchant bankers to Robertson, conceded that Avana did not have far to go but said that the terms of the offer were still unacceptable.

Avana launched its unwelcome bid for the "Golly" jams group last month, offering three of its own shares for every four Robertson shares. The bid was launched yesterday at 218p, a 21p premium on the share-exchange, which is not underwritten with cash.

Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

The bid was immediately and vigorously rejected by Robertson, which has been reorganizing its jam-making business and saw the bid as opportunistic.

Avana, a leading supplier to Marks & Spencer, raised £19m from the sale of its 100 per cent share in the firm to £4.1m pretax between 1976 and 1980, and has forecast £5.4m profit in the year to end-March. In contrast Robertson's pretax profits have hovered between £2m and £2.7m in the last six years.

After the announcement the shares gained 12p to 116p, giving a yield of 8.6 per cent.

Profits before tax for were £63,000 against £198,000.

Kwik-Fit (Tyres & House) Holdings has exchanged contracts for the purchase of the outstanding 30 per cent of its European subsidiary. It also acquired Utiliteer Nederland BV, a major supplier of exhausts to the Dutch subsidiary. The vendors entered into long-term franchise contracts.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank 12%
Barclays 13%
BCCI 12%
Consolidated Crds 14%
C. Hoare & Co 12%
Lloyds Bank 12%
Midland Bank 12%
Nat Westminster 12%
TSS 12%
Williams & Glyn's 12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% over £10,000 10%.

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Bank Base Rates



Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

C. H. Beaze pays more for half year

Half-time pretax profits property, building and construction group C. H. Beaze (Holdings) barely changed the six months to the end of December, at £1.6m. Beaze says that after stripping out profits on the disposal of assets and investments, £393,000—half that for comparable period last year—trading profits increased 38 per cent. Group turnover went up 11 per cent to £2.2m. The group has lifted gross interim dividend from 2p to 3.42p and says it would hope to maintain "reasonable progression dividends".

James Austin Steel acquisition

James Austin Steel Holdings has acquired the capital of West Valley Steels for £35 cash, representing the value of the net tangible assets acquired.

West Valley carries on business of manufacturing dealing in carbon, alloy, and less than one tonne of purpose-built premises in E field.

Profits before tax for were £63,000 against £198,000.

Kwik-Fit expands in Europe

Kwik-Fit (Tyres & House) Holdings has exchanged contracts for the purchase of the outstanding 30 per cent of its European subsidiary. It also acquired Utiliteer Nederland BV, a major supplier of exhausts to the Dutch subsidiary. The vendors entered into long-term franchise contracts.

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Lloyds Bank 12%
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Nat Westminster 12%
TSS 12%
Williams & Glyn's 12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% over £10

"At a time when world conditions are uncertain and constantly changing, our development plans are matching the opportunities available"

RENE HIGHAM-BESTON, CHAIRMAN

The National Westminster Tower, the tallest building in Britain, and Headquarters of our International Banking Division.

What we are doing for Businessmen

We have seen a fourfold increase in the volume of our Business Development Loans in the last three years and have had an encouraging response to our venture capital scheme. Our extensive overdraft facilities also remain a most flexible and economic source of finance for businesses.

We are particularly conscious of the pressures currently facing smaller firms and, as a component of our policy of support for small businesses, we held down rates of interest on our Business Development Loans during the first half of 1980 following the record rise in MLR to 17% in November 1979. In addition, we have recently begun publishing a quarterly 'Small Business Digest' aimed at showing firms how NatWest can help them make the most of their resources and potential.

Our service to the farming community and agricultural industry generally is being extended. Our Growcash finance scheme, launched in 1979 to provide farmers with working capital items, has proved most successful. The Agricultural Machinery Syndicated Loan Scheme which was introduced during the year, enables farmers and growers to pool their resources and obtain cheaper finance.

We intend to continue to offer a very wide range of financial services and facilities on competitive and attractive terms and to adapt these as our customers' needs change with the changing environment.

Salient Points from the Chairman's Statement to Shareholders

While it would have been better that the price of money should not have had to be so high in the year under review, it is not consistent with a resolute anti-inflationary policy that interest rates should be persistently lower than the rate of inflation. For this, the Government's interest rates policy must command respect.

The growth in the money supply on the scale which we have experienced on the one hand and the depth of recession and level of unemployment on the other pose a contradiction which must call in question the validity of the methods and measurements hitherto employed and justify the new approach towards monetary control. A suitable flexibility without excessive volatility in interest rates will be testingly hard to find, and we are pleased to be making our contribution to the discussions with the authorities on this topic and on the new approaches to banking supervision, capital adequacy, liquidity and foreign exchange dealing.

What we are doing for our Personal Customers

In 1980 we continued to expand the already wide range of services available to our personal customers. For our depositors, we launched the three-month and six-month NatWest Investment Account schemes offering high rates of interest which have proved to be extremely popular. For house buyers our Home Loans scheme offers mortgages from £10,000 to £100,000. This scheme has also been well received. The NatWest Servicetell is another growing service. Some 250 are now in operation, the largest number available on a 24-hour basis from any bank in the UK. Substantial extension of the network is planned for 1981 and onwards.

Another technological advance to improve customer service is the installation of computer terminals on branch counters. Forty of these are already in operation, with more planned, and connected to the latest note-dispensing equipment they are helping to speed up cash withdrawals considerably.

Through 1980, we have continued to adapt and innovate to meet the changing needs of our customers and of society in general. We shall continue to do so, providing the breadth and quality of service appropriate for a leading worldwide banking organisation.

What we are doing Overseas

Our International Division's 49% increase in its contribution to Group profits reflects the soundness of our policy of careful selection of overseas markets. This enables us to maintain a good growth despite the present difficult and competitive conditions. Our branches in key financial centres throughout the world are growing in strength. These, together with our strategically situated subsidiaries and affiliates, handle growing volumes of money transmission activities and are taking on an increasingly active role in arranging all sorts of finance, particularly for major export contracts.

Our new Syndications Unit, involved in the eurocurrency loan market, is among the leaders in this field. Another new facility is a deposit service denominated in a mix of currencies, known as Special Drawing Rights, and we shall be developing this further.

Much progress has been made during 1980 in the integration of the National Bank of North America within the Group. In Germany, we have acquired the outstanding equity in Global Bank, while in Switzerland our subsidiary Handelsbank NW celebrated its Golden Jubilee. During the year, we also finalised plans to decentralise our operations in the Western Pacific to a new executive office in Singapore.

Figures taken from the Group's Accounts 1980

Ordinary share capital	£235 million
Reserves	£1,566 million
Current, deposit and other accounts	£31,820 million
Advances	£22,319 million
Group profit after allocation to staff profit sharing	£410 million
Tax	£92 million
Retained profit	£259 million

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

High rates of inflation and interest are not confined to the United Kingdom. They are spreading through many countries, not least in the United States with the resultant impact on the eurodollar market. Uncertainties, consequent on this, can increase demand for our services but they do provide a difficult forum in which to do international business; in such circumstances the figure I have quoted for the contribution from our international operations to Group profit is very commendable.

The situation in the United Kingdom has perhaps tempted us to overlook that the state of recession is, in fact, worldwide and has deepened throughout the year. Nevertheless, inflationary pressures have remained high, mainly as a result of increases in oil prices, and governments in the industrialised world have, for the most part, persevered with firm monetary policies. It may well be that inflation will ease in 1981 but the renewed upward trend in oil prices and the Gulf War will not help to reduce inflationary pressures or to allow an improvement in the already poor growth prospects in the world economy.

National Westminster Bank Group
One of the world's leading banks

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Mem-
beries. 7.05 Sports. 7.30 Origins.
Closedown at 7.50.
9.05 For Schools. College: News in
French. 9.35 The Bible and
Archaeology. 9.57 Story: The
Monkey and the Moon. 10.16 Look
and Read. 10.38 English Language.
11.00 An Asian Wedding. 11.17
Television Club. 11.38 Anna Rasmussen
discusses Anthony and Cleopatra.
12.05 pm A look at the general dis-
cussion. Closedown at 12.25.
1.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Gardening
expert Peter Seabrook reports from
Ireland on the peat industry. In
addition there is the weekly feature
Family Matters.
1.45 Pigeon Street. A Cold Day with
the voice of George Layton and
John Taylor.
2.00 You and Me.
2.14 For Schools. College: Leisure
in Germany. 2.40 Plant Foods.
Closedown at 3.00.
3.20 Pigeon Street. Welsh serial. 3.35
Play School (shows earlier on BBC
2). 4.20 Winsome Witch. Cartoon
entitled School Teacher Winnie (cf.
4.25 Jackanory). John Cran reads
The Juniper Cousins (cf. 4.40 Ida
and the Farm on the Hill. The last in
a series of programmes in which Isla

St Clair looks at life on a Welsh hill
farm during the different seasons.
This afternoon - Writer: 5.05 John
Craven's Newsworld. World news
for young people presented in a
responsible fashion. 5.10 Children of
Fire. Musical for various parts of a
children's episode serial about life in
New Zealand at the turn of the
century.
5.20 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55
Regional news magazines followed
at 6.20 by Nationwide.
6.45 For Schools. Cartoon Time. Two
cartoons with Tom and Jerry
followed by two more featuring
Foghorn Leghorn. 7.05 Ted.
Concert series, very popular in
America, about a cab company and
its passengers and drivers.
7.40 Seaplane. The life of the Fleet.
The Lord Hill-Norton looks at the
role of the submarine in peacetime
and war.
8.10 When the Boat Comes In.
Although living in London, Jack
Ford buys some apparently useless
land in Galloway following a tip
off from the local MP.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.30 Before Water Lilies by
Robert Marshall. The play is set in
the Museum of Modern Art, New
York, where the artist Laid is
shown. Several people have come to
look at the painting Water Lilies by
Claude Monet.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frank
Lloyd Wright. 7.05 It is Significant.
7.30 Riccio's Bronzes. Closedown at
7.55.
11.00 Play School. The presenters
are Floella Benjamin and Brian
Cant, and the story is Phyllis
Pearce's Mrs Toppleside's New
Spring Hair.
11.25 Speak for Yourself. Your
rights explained when you are
arrested (shown last Friday).
Closedown at 11.50.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. The last
in a series of ten programmes
explaining the origins of the
Arab/Israeli conflict (cf. 3.00
Propaganda with Facts' Number five
of five films about the cinema and
music in the 1940s (cf. 3.30
A Child's Place. Kids and the
Welfare State is the title of the last
in a series examining the rights

of children (cf. Closedown at 3.55.
4.50 Open University: Telecommu-
nications. 5.15 Potomac 2:
The Confrontation. 5.45 Personal
Identity. 6.05 Comparing Cultures.
6.15 The World. 6.45 News.
6.55 News including a sub-titled
synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.05 Film: Shane (1953) starring
Alan Ladd, Jean Arthur and Jack
Palance. The last in a series of
the best in the short season of
classic Hollywood westerns and it
capers the cowboy Ladd as a
reluctant gunman with a past he
wants to forget drawn into a dispute
between homesteaders and cattle-
men in Wyoming in the 1890s.
9.00 For Black 81. The Penultimate
match of the series and a sweeter
next week's final. This evening
the best of the series, Ray
Reardon and Eddie Charlton play-off
for third place.
9.50 One Man and his Dog. In the

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: The Theatre of
Puppets. 9.47 The customs and
rituals of the Hindu religion. 10.04
Books that give information about
12 countries. 10.20 Other.
Exploring the Tyne Valley with Bill
Grundy. 10.45 A study of Thermo-
metric Titration. 11.05 Elementary
Maths. 12.05 Growth and develop-
ment in adolescence. 11.39 Leisure
and life in young family life.
12.05 Cuckoo's Nest. The first of a
new series for young viewers
featuring the Cuckoo's Nest. 12.10
Puppets: Puppets with a purpose.
12.30 Life Savers. 12.45 The
American family during World War
Two.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.30 Thames News.
Houston. 1.30 Crown Court: Con-
tinuing the case of a Special
Consequence accused of causing
serious harm to a person.
2.00 After Noon. News
Magazine programme presented by
Judith Chalmers. This evening
introduces the three winners of
Betsy Foster's Dressmaking competi-
tion.

2.45 The Mollies: Part four of the
drama serial. 3.15 The Mollies:
Part four of the drama serial. 3.45
Barney Miller: One of Police Captain
Miller's men claims he is late for
work because he has been chasing a
cat. 4.15 Dr. Sausage: Peter Ustinov
is one of the voices in this cartoon
adventure about an old inventor.
4.20 Take a Chance: More tales from
grandly named The Rose Marie
Hotel. 4.45 Ace Reporter: Live news
from the theatre. 5.15 The
Mollies: Part four of the drama serial.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25
Help! Vicky Taylor. 6.55 The
National Women's Aid Federation.
6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Looks
Familiar: A comedy about a man
who looks like a star and their act
of the Thirties and Forties. 7.30
Bogart: Fresh from his success at
making the killer of a gossip

columnist and others our reluctant
starch to investigate the
underhand goings-on in the show-
biz business. His first corpse this
week is a poodle.
8.30 Pigeon Street. Comedy series
about the owners and staff of a
bistro.
8.30 Play: Only a Game: The story of
the dramatic and struggles of the
Second Division soccer team trying
to win promotion to the First. The play
is based on the diary of a player who
uses to play for Millwall and Eire.
10.00 News.
10.30 Running: How the athletic
John Ridgeley and his wife trained
for and took part in last October's
New York marathon (see Personal
Choice).
11.30 Paris: Police Captain Paris is
investigating a series of robberies
and murders of taxi drivers. The
clues lead him to an unscrupulous
murder of a policeman and in a man
a convicted of a murder he may
not have committed.
12.25 am Close with Sir Geoffrey
Jackson reading a poem by the
Spanish poet Lorca.

10.30 Omnibus. Norman Foster:
Watch this Space. A look at the life-
time and work of one of Britain's
foremost architects (see Personal
Choice).
11.25 Platform One. Bob Wellings
talks to someone who has first-hand
knowledge of how the current
recession is affecting people.
11.55 News Headlines.

Regions

SEE 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales:
6.45-7.00 am. 7.05-7.15 am. 7.15-7.30
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